

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2272.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE  
By Post, 6½d.



- |  |   |                                      |                      |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rissaldar-Major Urbel Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers. | 3. Rissaldar-Major Hussein Ali Khan, 13th Bengal Lancers. | 5. Subadar Jey Ram, Madras Sappers.  | 7. Sapper, uniform.  |
| 2. Rissaldar-Major Tahour Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.  | 4. Subadar-Major Mouladad Khan, 20th Punjaub Infantry.    | 6. Subadar Peer Bux, 2nd Beloochees. | 8. Sappers, undress. |

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT, ON A VISIT TO ENGLAND.



## BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Santa Rita, British Honduras, the wife of J. W. Standing, Esq., of a son.  
On the 11th inst., at Derby, the wife of Major Frank Samwell, Army Pay Department, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Kingstown, Dublin, by the Ven. Archdeacon Kyle, D.D., V.G., assisted by the Rev. J. Fleetwood Berry, A.B., Henry Monk Winder, Esq., A.B., son of the late Rev. H. M. Winder, A.M., Vicar of Killenker, county Cavan, to Emily Frances, daughter of the Ven. Alexander Stuart, A.M., Archdeacon of Ross.

## DEATHS.

On the 11th ult., at Belize, British Honduras, suddenly, William Samuel G. Wainwright, Esq., Captain H.M. 2nd West India Regiment, son of Major Trist, of Tristford, South Devon, aged 32 years.

On the 11th inst., at Cork, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, deeply regretted, Barbara Godfrey, widow of James Hickson, Esq., of Redcliffe House, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Kerry, Ireland.

On the 9th inst., at Bedstone Court, Salop, Sir Henry W. Ripley, Bart., of Appertley, Leeds, and Bedstone, Salop, aged 63.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Craigend Castle, Stirlingshire, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, Bart., in his 76th year.

On the 14th inst., at Tillotson-place, London, Elizabeth Florence Alexandrine, wife of Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart., aged 45.

On the 12th inst., the Rev. Sir Edward R. Jodrell, Bart., of Ball Park, Norfolk, at Portland-place, aged 57.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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THE NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

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AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY

FRANCIS C. BURNAND, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

AND OTHERS.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

After the decisive vote of last Saturday morning, when a majority of forty-four in a full House of Commons (568) passed the first of the Procedure Resolutions, the public interest in the subject has visibly declined, and some of those who were keenest in their opposition are fain to admit that closure by a bare majority, which, it is to be remembered, can only be put in force at the instigation of the Speaker or Chairman, will rarely be had recourse to. Everyone will wish that such may be the case, and that the closure may become simply a safeguard against obstruction and wearisome talk. There is, at present, little prospect of the early passing of the remaining resolutions. The second, which provides against the very serious abuse of a member on the slightest pretext moving the adjournment of the House at question time in order to make a full statement of his views, has been elaborately discussed during the week, but the concessions made by the Government with a view to preserve the right while restricting its exercise have done much to facilitate the adoption of the Rule. The necessity of some change in this matter, so as to allow the proper business to be proceeded with, is recognised on both sides of the House. If an adjournment cannot be proposed, except by leave of the assembly, till after question time, and then only by the rising of forty members—which is the proposal adopted at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion—an attempt unduly to prolong debate could be prevented by the application of the First Rule, at the demand of the majority. The thin attendance of hon. members during the week, averaging less than 200, indicates a languid interest in the debates. Since the last great division, the large majority have dispersed over the country; and, notwithstanding the strenuous, if not the factious, efforts of the "Fourth Party," it is improbable that as many as 500 members will be mustered again in Westminster till the final struggle on the motion that the Procedure Resolutions shall become Standing Orders for the regulation of Parliamentary business.

In the course of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, on which occasion he was received with marked and general cordiality—a tribute due less perhaps to political agreement than to his transcendent ability—he referred in congratulatory terms to the subsidence of agrarian crime in Ireland—the outrages last October being barely one-fifth of those recorded in the corresponding month of last year—and to the "new tone of sentiment" that had become rife among the people. It is sad to

record that the sanguine anticipations of the ever-hopeful Prime Minister have been so soon followed by an event which reveals the malignant activity of the secret societies of Ireland. Last Saturday evening Mr. Justice Lawson, whose courage and firmness on the Bench have been the theme of general admiration, narrowly escaped assassination. Since the late Dublin Commission trials, at which he presided, and the results of which were so eminently satisfactory, his Lordship has never ventured abroad without police protection—a precaution which has, happily, saved his life. A man named Delaney, an ex-convict, and supposed to belong to the Fenian organisation, was about to draw a loaded six-chambered revolver upon Judge Lawson as he was proceeding to the King's Inn to preside at a professional dinner, when a pensioner on the watch struck down the miscreant, who was with some difficulty secured. The intended crime has excited the liveliest indignation and sympathy among the respectable classes in the Irish capital, without distinction of creed or politics. Therenewed offer of the reward of £10,000 for information which will lead to the discovery and conviction of the Phoenix Park assassins strengthens the hope that the police may still have some clue to the perpetrators of that terrible crime. It is, at all events, satisfactory to know that the law is gradually gaining supremacy in Ireland, and that dastardly murders cannot be committed with impunity, as the eight men now on trial for the revolting butchery of the Joyce family at Maamtrasna may ere long find. While rejoicing in the great diminution of agrarian outrages, it is grievous to know that no conspicuous official in Dublin can venture abroad without a police guard, and that secret societies are incessantly on the watch to strike down their doomed victims.

The arrival of the Brigade of Guards, headed by the Duke of Connaught, at Portsmouth, and subsequently in London, where they met with a reception as enthusiastic as that given to the rest of our gallant soldiers who have returned from Egypt, will to-day be followed by a grand review in St. James's Park under the auspices of the Queen and Royal family. Not the least notable of the spectators on that occasion will be the thirty officers and men of the Indian contingent who, by wise arrangement, have been brought over on a visit to England. The detachment has been shown the lions of London, and has had abundant opportunity of studying the evidences of Western civilisation. A record of their genuine impressions of this country would be highly interesting. We should like to know what the native officers think of the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, to whom they were the other day introduced; and particularly their impressions of the House of Commons, which august assembly was, on their appearance in the gallery over the clock, in the full tide of a confused debate, and, contrary to all precedent, paused awhile and cheered the Oriental strangers who had come to see "the mother of Parliaments." Their visit to this country was a "happy thought." Our swarthy fellow-subjects may regard much that they have seen as a perplexing enigma, but they will carry away with them proofs of British sympathy and hospitality which will hardly fail to produce a profound impression among their countrymen in our Eastern Empire.

Our relations with Egypt during the last three months have been so curiously anomalous that it is hardly surprising a vigilant and eager Opposition should be seeking occasion to trip up the Government for some oversight or false step in their policy towards that country. About two months ago the brilliant victory of Tel-el-Kebir crushed Arabi's rebellion, laid Cairo at our feet, and made the rebel leader a captive. It was natural enough that Arabi should be handed over to the Sovereign whose authority he had defied. But that ill-fated act has brought about "a sea of troubles." Things have so come about that Arabi the prisoner is a more potent force than Arabi the native leader. The Khedive fears equally to release his great prisoner and to bring him to trial; and while that astute Egyptian is perfecting his line of defence before the court-martial, which may sit for three or possibly six months, the authority of Tewfik Pasha is being shaken to its base; and Lord Dufferin, who triumphed over the Sultan, sits helplessly with folded hands at Cairo till Arabi and his counsel are prepared to try conclusions with the Commission before which they are arraigned. When the rebel leader, who in September, if not expecting a death sentence was in daily fear of poison, writes to the *Times* from his "prison cell at Cairo" to boldly inform the British public that "the entire Egyptian nation was unanimous as to the necessity of suspending Tewfik Pasha for having transgressed the prescription of the Divine and highest law;" and to protest against the imprisonment of those who were engaged in the "liberation of their country," the tables are indeed turned. The letter of "Ahmed Arabi, the Egyptian," reveals the equivocal nature of our relations with the land of the Pharaohs. In due time, perhaps, the situation will be better defined. But at present there is a dead-lock. We cannot restore prestige to the Khedive, nor dispose in any way of his distinguished captive, nor satisfy the demands of the Sultan, his Suzerain, nor come to terms with France. Still less are we free to withdraw our troops from the Valley of the Nile.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The Nobility and gentry"—not "of the Walworth-road," as Mr. Gerridge, the gasfitter, has it in *Caste*—but of Victoria-street, Westminster, is up in arms against the proposed construction of tramways through that imposing but still incomplete thoroughfare; and a Committee, numbering over one hundred and twenty influential inhabitants of the locality, has been formed to oppose the threatened invasion of Street Cars. Earls, architects, C.E.'s, F.G.S.'s, M.A.'s, M.D.'s, M.P.'s, C.B.'s, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan are on the Committee.

Moreover, a highly representative meeting has been held at Tattersall's, at which resolutions were moved strongly condemnatory of the scheme of running continuous tramways from Victoria-street, through Piccadilly, up Sloane-street (dear old Sloane-street! Cagliostro lived there once, and sold Pills of Long Life), by Knightsbridge and Kensington-gore, through High-street, Kensington, to Hammersmith; and, if to Hammersmith, why not to Turnham-green, to Chiswick, to Kew Bridge, to Richmond, Twickenham, and Brentford? Imagine the Three Kings of Brentford all coming to town in one tram-car! "Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur!" the brazen Thérèse used to sing. Nor does there appear to be much that is sacred to a Tramway Company.

There can be scarcely any doubt that, at the West-End, tramways would be an intolerable nuisance. The lovely drive to Richmond would be spoilt, as the drive to Greenwich has been spoilt, by these subversive aids to locomotion. The shopkeepers of Oxford-street are being menaced with a tramway. Take care. More than the thin end of the wedge has been inserted; and ere long Regent-street may be threatened, and Piccadilly find itself in peril.

On the other hand, I rode on Monday night last from Lamb's Conduit Fields to the Standard Theatre in Shoreditch, through that prodigious thoroughfare from west to east, which has been opened up by the Metropolitan Board of Works. A great portion of the road is laid with tramways; and there can be no doubt that in these far outlying, densely populated, and incessantly busy districts tramways are a distinct boon and blessing.

I remembered, driving home, that, some months ago, I had at a certain Townhall taken the chair at a public meeting, held in advocacy of the extension of tramways westward from the New Clerkenwell-road to Theobald's-road. I rarely passed a more diverting evening. It was a little exciting, too. There was a strong anti-tramway party at the back of the hall, who persistently yelled "Free streets!" and "It's a put-up job!" Towards the close of the evening the anti-tramway party tried to storm the platform, with the avowed object of "smashing the chairman." One burly gentleman, whose vocation, seemingly was that of a brewer's drayman, made desperate efforts to scale the stairs of the platform, shouting, "Let me git at the willin' in the vite veskit. O'ny let me git at the willin' in the vite veskit!" I was the villain in the objectionable vest. There was a little old lady, too, in a red shawl, who, standing just in front of me, shook her fist implacably, shrilly expressing her fixed belief that I was "one of them Jesuits," and openly declaring her ardent desire to "lam" me. What is it to be "lammed"?

The vehement interest so frequently taken by people in matters which, personally, can concern them very little has never ceased to fill me with a pleased amazement. Do you habitually read the Parliamentary Debates? I do not. The summary is enough for me. Yet those debates are meat and drink, board, lodging, and washing, beer and tobacco, to thousands upon thousands of worthy people who have no concernment at all with politics. Mr. Dickens used to tell a story of a drunken tinker whom he and Mr. Daniel Maclise picked up one night out of the gutter. On being propped up against a wall, the tinker, recovering consciousness, was extremely anxious to know what the gentlemen, who had probably saved him from being run over, thought of the (then) present State of Affairs in Europe. On being assured that those affairs were in a generally blooming condition, he incidentally remarked, "Lezzavaroposomethinterrink," and relapsed into alcoholic somnolence.

I spoke anon of a "burly" looking drayman. A correspondent, "W. C." (Warrington), sends me the following cutting from the *Wigan Observer* of Nov. 10. At a meeting of the Town Council—

Mr. Alderman E. Smith moved the re-election of mace-bearers, *burleymen*, and sword-bearer. There were no complaints against any of these officials.

Mr. Alderman Mayhew seconded the motion.

Mr. Berry said it was mentioned at one of the committees that a beef taster was appointed at a salary, but he thought the proper person to decide the quality of meat after being seized was the medical officer of health. The office of beef-taster was an old appointment and ought to be abolished. The Mayor said the beef-taster was not included in the motion.

The proposition was carried.

My correspondent is anxious to know "more about the origin of the 'beef-taster.'" I have looked for him in the "Liber Albus" and the "Remembrancia" of the City of London, but fail to find therein any mention of a "beef-taster." Obviously, in far off mediæval times his function was to do for butchers' meat what the ale-conner did for beer—to test its quality.

By-the-way, a correspondent at Boston, U.S.A., reproaches me for having recently used the expression "I spoke anon," with which I purposely began the paragraph preceding this. "Or is it a typographical error?" asks my censor from Massachusetts. No; it is not such an error. "Anon" has a meaning as "then" as it has one of "now;" it may mean, "sometimes, at other times, just now, and now and then." Shakespeare, in "Macbeth," makes the Messenger say,

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought  
The wood began to move.

The Messenger spoke of thing that had happened; not of

one that was actually happening or that would immediately happen. And the poet might have made him say, "The wood of which I spoke anon." Cassell's Anglo-French Dictionary translates "anon" as "tantôt," meaning "presently," "by-and-bye," or "a little while ago"; and a Frenchman would say, "Je l'ai vu tantôt" ("I saw him anon"), or "Je le verrai tantôt" ("I shall see him anon").

I am extremely sorry to have to record the death of my very old and valued friend Mr. George Rose, better known under his *nom de plume*—and platform—as "Arthur Sketchley," and, best of all, to his familiars as "Martha." Mr. Rose, who was a nephew of Sir George Rose (Cobbett's "Old George Rose," and one of the Fathers of the Ministerial whitebait dinner), was at one time a clergyman of the Church of England. Like Mr. Bellw, another *littérateur* and lecturer, Mr. Rose joined the Roman Catholic Communion, and was for a considerable period tutor in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. Unexpectedly he turned up as Mr. "Arthur Sketchley," a humorous lecturer, and took the town by storm with his inimitably droll monologue of "Mrs. Brown at the Play." The diction of Mrs. Brown was obviously modelled on that of Mrs. Gamp; yet, as a recitation, the character never struck you as being in any way a borrowed one. The progress of Mrs. Brown to "Queen Victoria's Own Theatre" was, in degree, as diverting a performance as John Gilpin.

In print "Martha" was scarcely so funny; although during a long series of years the public eagerly bought a succession of little books containing the lucubrations of Mrs. Brown on all sorts of subjects. Each generation seemingly must have its typically garrulous female. Theodore Hook's Mrs. Ramsbottom (lately resuscitated by *Punch*) was preceded by Mrs. Malaprop, and followed by Sydney Smith's Mrs. Partington (afterwards appropriated by the Americans); then came Mrs. Gamp, and lastly "Martha." But Mrs. Grundy, under some name or another, has lived through all the ages, and will continue to live.

Arthur Sketchley, being very corpulent, essayed the part of Falstaff, as Mark Lemon had done before him. Because Stephen Kemble (so it is said) could play Falstaff "without stuffing" most obese comedians attempt the part of the Fat Knight. The best Falstaff that I can remember to have seen—Samuel Phelps—was certainly not stout. As a lecturer and comedian, Mr. George Rose visited both the United States and Australia. Of the first-named country he did not, to judge from a published book of his recording his experiences of American travel, think much. In fine, Mr. Rose seemed to have been throughout life somewhat of a disappointed man, as the author with one success—and only one—often is. I have heard that he had a cynical tongue; but I never heard any of his cynical utterances. He appeared to me an amiable, unaffected, and courteous gentleman, his fun backed by sound scholarship, but with a tinge of sadness in his merriment. The last time that I saw him was at the opening festival of the Falstaff Club. Then his countenance wore that expression of "præcordial anxiety," which too surely betokened the heart disease from which he died, in a moment, sitting in his chair.

Touching the combination of classical learning with pure fun I came lately on an amusing example of such a union in Fielding's witty but ribald play "The Covent Garden Tragedy." Most of us know the exquisite passage in the "Gerusalemme Liberata," c. i., st. 3—

Così all' egro fanciul porgiamo aspersi  
Di soave liquor gli orli del vaso:  
Succi amari ingannato intanto ci beve,  
E dall' inganno suo vita riceve.

This is (rather roughly) English'd by Fairfax as—

So we if Children young diseases'd we find  
Anoint with Sweets the Vessel's foremost Parts,  
To make them taste the Potions sharp we give;  
They drink deceived, and so deceived they live.

The annotators of Tasso have not failed to point out that this admirable simile is imitated from Lucretius (lib. iv.)—

Sed veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes  
Cum dare conantur, &c.

But now compare Fielding. In the "C. G. T." Stormandra says (Act ii., scene 7):—

So when some parent of indulgence mild  
Would to the nauseous potion bring the child;  
In vain to win or frighten to its good,  
He cries "My dear;" or lifts the useless rod:  
But if by chance the sugar plum he shows,  
The sipping child no more reluctance knows;  
It stretches out its finger and its thumb,  
It swallows first the potion then the sugar plum.

*Les beaux esprits se rencontrent.* Imagine the author of "Jerusalem Delivered" and the author of "Tom Jones" meeting on the common ground of "The Nature of Things" of Lucretius!

Keats used to be taunted by his critics with borrowing all his classical allusions from Lemprière's "Classical Dictionary"; and in the early days of the cheap press, whenever the writer of a leading article in a penny paper ventured on a reference to pagan literature or mythology, the *Saturday Review* at once jumped at the conclusion that to Lemprière, and Lemprière alone, was the writer indebted for his classical lore. The Lemprière sneers have wellnigh died out by this time; and it is no wonder that they should have expired, so numerous, so full of information, and so graphically written are the modern handbooks to classical learning which we possess. There is, for example, a wonderfully comprehensive and well-written little "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque," by M. Eugène Tarbot, Professor of Rhetoric in the Lycée Fontanes, Paris. The book is what the Italians call "tascabile":—it will go easily into a side-pocket: and it gives you in a marvellously brief compass a complete conspectus of Greek Literature from the precursors of Homer to Typhiodorus and Scymnos of Chios. M. Eugène Tarbot's book (it is published by Alphonse Lemerre, Paris) should be translated into English.

An art handbook of great merit is Mr. Walter Copland Perry's "Popular Introduction to Greek and Roman Sculpture" (Longmans), a volume of nearly seven hundred pages, illustrated by more than two hundred engravings. Mr. Perry states that the objects which he has had in view are, first, to supply the first step to the student of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture; next, to set before the artist the principles by which the greatest masters in the greatest period of art were guided, and the influences to which they were subjected; thirdly, to furnish the inexperienced amateur with the knowledge requisite to enable him to understand and appreciate the remains of ancient plastic art in the museums of his own and foreign countries; and, lastly, to show the intimate relation between Greek art and the religious, political, and social life of the Greek people. Mr. Perry has intelligently and exhaustively carried out his purpose in this tasteful and useful book, which is appropriately dedicated to the Crown Princess of Germany and Prussia, herself an accomplished artist.

I am glad to find that Mr. Bram Stoker's merry and wise Christmas book, "Under the Sunset" (Sampson Low and Co.), is in a second edition. It should reach a third. Children of all ages should read the capital stories of "The Rose Prince," "The Invisible Giant," and the "Castle of the King." Mr. Bram Stoker, M.A., is a remarkable gentleman. When he has a little respite from the yeoman's service which he renders to Mr. Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theatre he utilises his leisure by fishing drowning people out of the Thames, or performing phenomenal bathing feats; and then, as a further relaxation, he sits down to write stories, alike jocund and tender, for Christmastide.

Touching "relaxation," Mr. Herbert Spencer, who was lately entertained at dinner by a distinguished company in New York (Mr. W. M. Evarts, lawyer and statesman, and, next to Senator Bayard, the best *raconteur* in the States), told his hearers that the American people required more enjoyment; that the "gospel of work" had been preached long enough, and that it was time to preach "the gospel of relaxation." I scarcely think that the most distinguished Sociologist of the age can have bestowed any very deep study on the manners and customs of the American people. I can say, confidently, that they enjoy thrice more relaxation than we do. They impart the element of relaxation into every one of their social observances, from "clam-bakes" to "church oyster stews," from "surprise parties" to "hotel hops" and "calico balls." I will just mention (I could mention a hundred, if I chose) two instances in which they partake of enjoyments which are legally forbidden to us. Public masquerade balls are, in winter time, a favourite entertainment in large American cities. Masquerades, in London, have long since been put down by the Middlesex magistrates. Again, politics in America are indissolubly bound up with torchlight processions, Chinese lanterns, banners, and brass bands. In this country politics and pageantry are divorced by Act of Parliament.

Jam made, not from fruit, but from turnips! Humph! "In the days when we went gipsying"—say, to Gravesend—"a long time ago," one used to laugh about "tea made with shrimps, ninepence." An alarming article has lately been published respecting the extensive sophistication of jam with turnips; and in reference to this, a large manufacturer writes that "the public may safely rely upon obtaining pure jams if they will only take care to purchase those bearing the labels of well-known houses. Thus, if you ask, say, for the jams of Volckmann, or Crosse and Blackwell, or Castell and Brown (all historic firms), you may be sure that your jam has been made solely from sound fruit and refined sugar."

There are jams and jams. Cassell's "Dictionary of Cookery" gives a recipe for the fabrication of an imitation apricot jam from carrots; and another imitation (excellent for roly-poly puddings) can be made from a combination of minced lemon-peel, lemon-juice, eggs, and treacle. My cook tells me that she can make a very seductive greengage jam from vegetable marrow, sugar, and lemon-juice. This is obviously not a case of the "Death in the Pot" order; still, if we ask for raspberry jam, the vender thereof is not entitled to sell us conserve of turnips.

Mem.: Theophrastus speaks of jam in his fragment on Honey; and the learned M. de Saumaise (the Salmassius with whom "our Mr. Milton" had that fearful *polemos*) maintained that the manna of the Israelites was a kind of naturally-prepared honey-dew jam.

It is announced that Mr. Leslie Stephen, with the intent of devoting all his energies to the editing of the new (and urgently needed) Dictionary of English biography, which Messrs. Smith and Elder are about to publish, retires from the editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The successor of the accomplished author of "Hours in a Library" is to be, I hear, Mr. James Payn, the novelist. There could scarcely be, I should say, a better choice. The whole working life of Mr. James Payn has been devoted to the pursuit of good letters; and he is not only a writer of excellent books, but also a "book-taster" (see beef-taster) of extensive knowledge and long experience.

I take the liberty of saying that I am very tired. I have been working, with scarcely a day's intermission, for thirteen months, and am getting dull and dejected. So I am going away, this Saturday, for some six weeks or so, to Rome. I do not intend, during my absence, to desert my kind friends the readers of this page; and there will be no surcease in the publication of "Echoes of the Week" (I will do my best to keep too much of the Fasti Consulares, the Baths of Caracalla, and the Forum Boarium out of my communications from the Eternal City); but, as I cannot manifestly be at the London Playhouses while I am on the Pincian Hill, a good and skilful friend of mine, well known to you, will occupy my theatrical stall for me until I return.

G. A. S.





MR. S. D. WADDY, Q.C., M.P. FOR EDINBURGH.



MR. A. M. BROADLEY, ARABI'S LEADING COUNSEL.

## THE NEW M.P. FOR EDINBURGH.

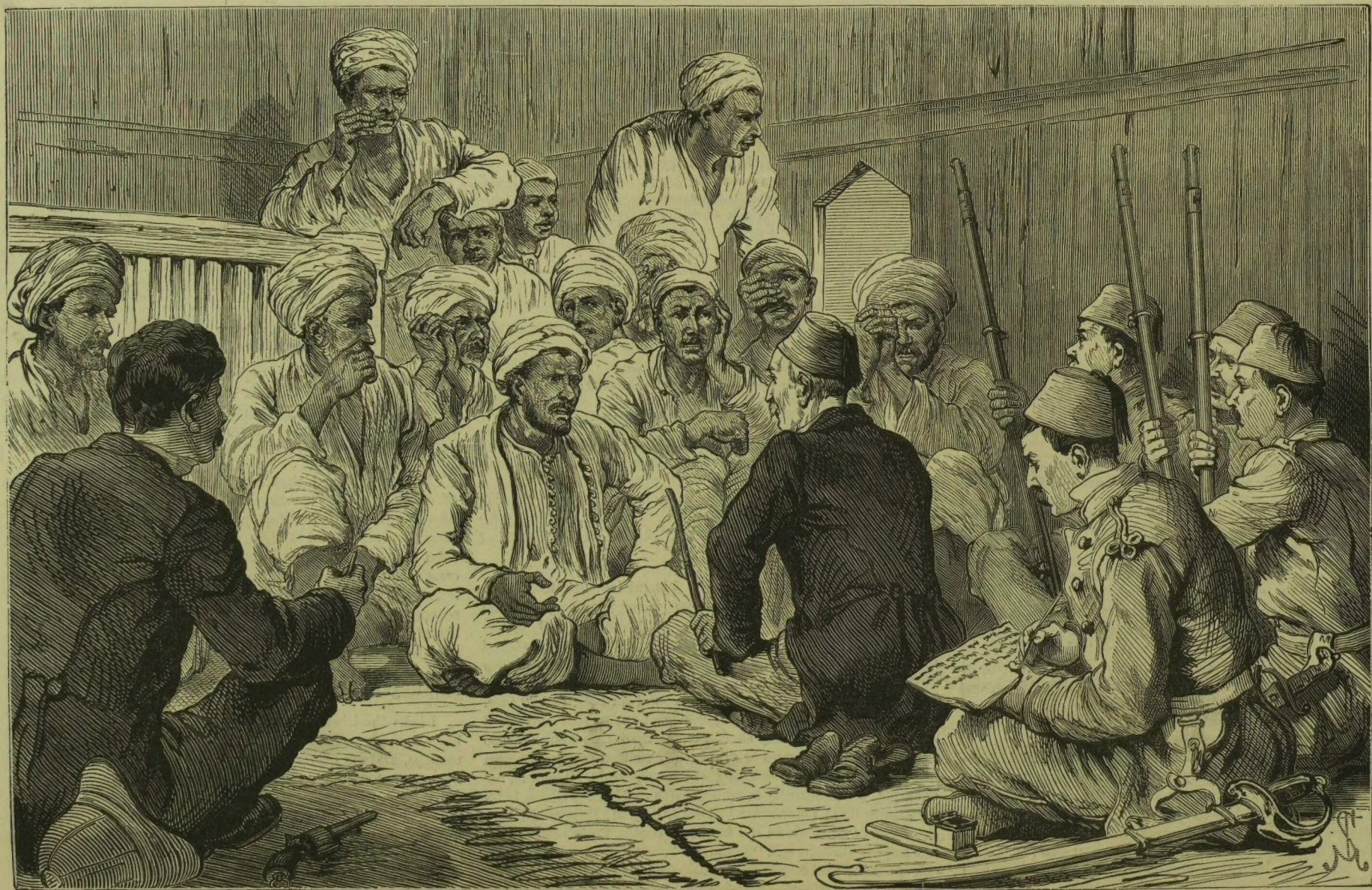
The newly-elected Liberal representative of the Scottish capital city is Mr. Samuel Danks Waddy, Q.C., who is eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Waddy, D.D., formerly Principal of Wesley College, Sheffield, and a President of the Wesleyan Conference. He was born at Gateshead, in 1830, and was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield, and at the London University, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1850. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1858, when he joined the Midland Circuit. In 1874 he was created a Queen's Counsel, and in 1876 was elected a Bencher of his Inn. He married, in 1860, a daughter of the late Mr. Samuel A. Garbutt, of Hull. Mr. Waddy was first elected for Barnstaple, at the general election of February, 1874. He represented that constituency until the death of Mr. Roebuck in December, 1879, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in order to contest Sheffield. He was returned by a majority of 478 votes over his Conservative opponent, Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, but lost his seat to Mr. Stuart-Wortley at the election of April, 1880, by a majority of only forty.

## MR. A. M. BROADLEY.

We present the portrait of Mr. A. M. Broadley, the senior counsel engaged for the defence of Arabi Pasha before the Egyptian Court-Martial at Cairo. Mr. Alexander M. Broadley was born at Bradpole, near Bridport, in 1844, and is eldest son of the Rev. Canon Broadley, Vicar of that parish. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1869, and has practised many years in the Consular Court at Tunis. He was *Times* correspondent there during the whole time last year of the French diplomatic intrigues and military invasion, which have converted that self-governing province of the Ottoman Empire into a mere dependency of France. The history of Tunis, from the Middle Ages down to the recent French conquest, is faithfully narrated by Mr. Broadley in two volumes, entitled "The Last Punic War," which were published in July by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons. It is a book of substantial value for the knowledge of contemporary politics; and the author is manifestly well qualified by his acquaintance with the character both of Arabs and of Turks, and with their laws, manners, and social life, as well as by his mastery of the Arabic language,

to conduct the important case which has been intrusted to his professional charge at Cairo. He is assisted by the Hon. Mark Francis Napier, as junior counsel, second son of Lord Napier of Ettrick; this gentleman, a barrister of the Inner Temple, educated at Cambridge, is thirty years of age, and is married to a daughter of Lord Ranelagh. They were engaged as counsel for Arabi Pasha by Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, who has chivalrously taken upon himself the care of providing for the defeated leader of the Egyptian revolutionary party, his personal friend, all proper means of defence against the State prosecution; believing him, as Sir William Gregory likewise believes him, to be entirely innocent of complicity in the acts of pillage and massacre at Alexandria, and to have been actuated by generous and patriotic motives, however mistaken, in all that he has done.

Sir T. Tancred, C.E., and Messrs. William Arrol and Co., Dalmarnock Ironworks, Glasgow, have obtained the contracts for the building of the Forth Bridge. The cost is fixed at £1,600,000, which is considerably under the Parliamentary estimate. It is expected that the work will be finished in five years.

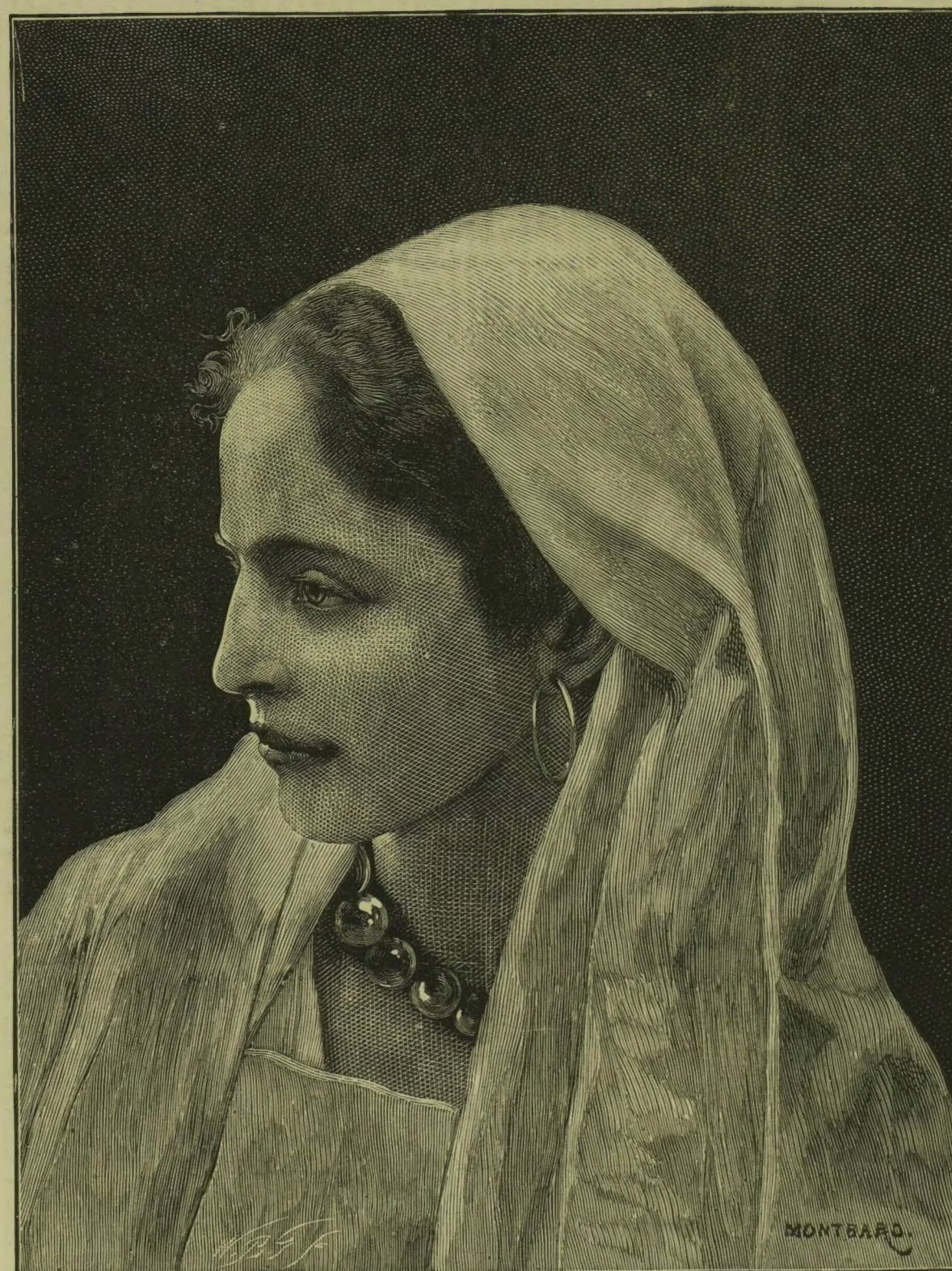


GETTING UP EVIDENCE FOR ARABI'S TRIAL IN AN ARAB VILLAGE ON LAKE MENZALEH.





OLD JEWISH WOMAN OF CAIRO.



YOUNG JEWISH WOMAN OF CAIRO.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

The Poet Laureate's new rustic drama, "The Promise of May," produced for the first time at the Globe Theatre on Saturday, the Eleventh, has been in almost every respect an unfortunate production. It was unlucky, indeed, in the very place of its performance. Had it been produced at the Lyceum, at the Haymarket, or at the St. James's, the prestige which justly attaches to the theatres managed respectively by Mr. Henry Irving, by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, and by Messrs. Hare and Kendal, would have secured the attendance in all parts of the house of a thoughtful and reverent, if not an entirely scholarly audience. But Mr. Tennyson's "Promise of May," albeit the boxes and stalls were filled with the best of all good company (including Mr. Gladstone, who was rapturously cheered), had to undergo the criticism of about the cruellest and most irreverent pit and gallery that I have listened to for many a long day. Their attitude reminded one of a passage in Fielding's burlesque:—

*Nonpareil:* The play is done: for from the pigeon-hole I heard them hiss the curtain as it fell.  
*Mother Punchbowl:* Ma! did they hiss? Why then the play is damned; And I shall see the poet's face no more  
*say, wherefore was it damned?*  
*Leathersides:* I heard a tailor sitting by my side Play on his cat-call and cry out "Sad Stuff!"  
*A little farther an apprentice sat,*  
*And he, too, hissed, and he, too, cried, "twas Low!"*  
*Then o'er the pit I downward cast my eye;*  
*The pit all hissed, all whistled, and all groan'd.*  
*Mother Punchbowl:* Enough, the poet's lost, and so's his bill.

It was a perfectly merciless pit and gallery, the vast majority of whom probably had never read a dozen lines of Mr. Tennyson's writing, even if they had ever heard of him, who overwhelmed "The Promise of May" with hooting, yells, flouts, jeers, and ironical comments. The unfriendly temper of the many-headed had been aggravated by the exasperatingly long delays between the acts, and by the irritating iteration of the tunes played by the orchestra; so much, indeed, did this iteration incense the piffites that at last they sang the overture as a chorus. "The Promise of May" was again unlucky in closely following, as it does, the external aspect of two such thoroughly rural dramas as "The Squire" and "Far From the Madding Crowd." Putting altogether on one side the bald trash that has been talked about "bringing the scent of the hay over the footlights," Mr. Pinero and Messrs. Hardy and Comyns Carr showed in their plays that they possess some knowledge of dramatic construction, of the requirements of dramatic effect, and of the proprieties of dramatic dialogue. Such knowledge is, apparently, not among the varied acquirements of Mr. Alfred Tennyson; and, on the whole, it may be said that "The Promise of May" is as unactable a play as Shelley's "Cenci," or Swinburne's "Bothwell," or Southey's "Wat Tyler." It is finally and most wretchedly unfortunate that an illustrious English poet had not by his side some really candid and judicious friend with influence enough and courage enough to persuade him to desist from subjecting this disastrous production to the ordeal of representation before a miscellaneous audience.

The story of "The Promise of May" is very slight, but in parts it is very pretty and pathetic; and, in the hands of a competent playwright, it might have been made strongly dramatic. An ignorant but vain and pompous old Lincolnshire farmer has two daughters, Dora and Eva, whom he has foolishly brought up with "ideas beyond their station." Dora is beloved by a stalwart young agriculturist, Farmer Dobson; but she looks with coldness on his suit. Eva, on the other hand, has fallen, to her perdition, passionately in love with one Philip Edgar, a young gentleman of family and fortune, who wanders about the country disguised as an artist, and who is continually inflicting on the audience the most extraordinary soliloquies touching communism, agnosticism, free-love, and other wholly undramatic topics. Arriving at the wholly illogical conclusion that a Secularist and Democrat must necessarily be a person of irremediably profligate character, Mr. Tennyson makes Philip Edgar seduce Eva, and, after promising to marry her, coolly retract his pledge, and in the end basely and ruthlessly abandon her. Eva disappears, and is supposed to have committed suicide. At the end of six years Philip Edgar returns, for some reason difficult to determine, to the neighbourhood where he has already sown so much misery and desolation. He has taken an assumed name; but he is indignantly recognised by Farmer Dobson, whom by means of a transparently foolish figment he endeavours to persuade that he, Philip, is not himself, but somebody else. But he has also met Dora, and, discovering that she is the sister of the poor girl whom he had so cruelly wronged, he calmly and confidentially informs the audience that he intends to marry Dora in compensation for the injury done to the deceased Eva. This was too much for the patience of the pit, who received with a howl of derision the cynical communication of this phenomenally free-and-easy Free-thinker. Mr. Tennyson might urge that in a play now running its triumphant course at the Lyceum Theatre—in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"—the conduct of Claudio is closely analogous to that of Philip Edgar. Claudio has cruelly wronged the innocent Hero, not, indeed, by seducing her, but by branding her with public shame and obloquy. He thinks that she has died from grief caused by his brutal treatment; yet, as a "compensation," and as an atonement to her memory, he is ready at four-and-twenty hours' notice to marry Hero's imaginary kinswoman, the veiled lady who is presented to him by Antonio. But the force of the analogy is fatally weakened when we remember that Shakespeare was depicting the manners of another country and another age from ours. At all events, Dora, still unrelenting to honest Farmer Dobson, listens favourably to the suit of the heartless Philip Edgar, "although he is a Free-thinker." But Eva is not dead. She has been rescued from impending suicide by a good Sister of Charity. She has been a nursery governess and a domestic servant; and at last she has mustered up sufficient courage to return home and implore the forgiveness of her kindred. On her way to the paternal farm the vehicle in which she is riding is overturned by a careless carter, and she is slightly lamed; but she is affectionately welcomed by Dora, who also endeavours to make her sister's peace with their father; but the old gentleman has grown blind and imbecile, and can only ejaculate "Take me away." Dora confides her love for Philip Edgar (under another name) to Eva. Presently the entirely disagreeable Philip makes his appearance, and is ultimately brought face to face with the wronged Eva, who, telling him that she forgives him, falls down dead. It does not seem to occur to anybody to send for a doctor; but Dora, after instructing Farmer Dobson (who would dearly like to shoot Philip, or to thrash him within an inch of his life) to see that cynical scoundrel off the farm even "to the last stile," delivers a long speech over her sister's corpse, and the curtain falls. There is no more of "The Promise of May." The piece is so slight that it has had to be padded with a well-enough executed song and chorus, "The Last Load Home," and a country dance of haymakers; and the last act is spun out by a perfectly irrelevant episode of Dora paying a long procession of farm-labourers their wages. The acting was in general very good. Mrs. Bernard-Beere was throughout

graceful and tender as Dora; and Miss E. Ormsby, in the little she had to do, was simple and pathetic. The hero of the piece was certainly the Farmer Dobson of Mr. Charles Kelly, who presented a most artistically finished picture of an honest, spirited, and true-hearted English yeoman. It was wretched to see so thoroughly competent an actor as Mr. Hermann Vezin burdened with such a part as that of the maundering miscreant, Philip Edgar. Mr. Vezin did his very best with the hopelessly unthankful character; but to make anything satisfactory of it was literally impossible.

I have striven to speak in no mocking spirit of this regrettable aberration of the greatest of living English poets. It would be very easy to be satirical and spiteful and insulting about it. I would much sooner not have said anything about "The Promise of May" at all; but it would have been a lack of duty to my readers to keep silent on the subject. Feelings of curiosity on the part of the public, or even a sullen determination to withstand the verdict of criticism, may cause the play to draw for a few nights, or even—so strangely capricious and whimsical are playgoers—for a few weeks to come; but it is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that a piece so essentially undramatic as "The Promise of May" can keep the stage; and the best thing that can happen to its illustrious author is that it should be quickly dropped and as quickly forgotten.

G. A. S.

## THE INDIAN NATIVE SOLDIERS FROM EGYPT.

The detachment of Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who have just arrived in England as representatives of the Native Contingent to the Army in Egypt, numbers thirty in all. It consists of five men—two officers, two non-commissioned officers, and one private—from each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, and one officer and one non-commissioned officer from the detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners which took part in the Egyptian Campaign. The Cavalry Regiments represented are the 2nd Bengal Cavalry (late the 2nd Irregulars), which has already distinguished itself in the Punjab, at Sobraon and at Arracan; the 6th Bengal Cavalry, formerly the 8th Irregulars, which was raised in 1842, and saw service in the Sikh War; and the 13th Bengal Lancers, formerly the 4th Sikh Cavalry. The Infantry regiments are the 7th (late 47th) Bengal Native Infantry, which was raised in 1824, and went through the Sikh War to conquer the Punjab; the 20th Bengal (formerly 8th Punjab) Native Infantry, which distinguished itself in the Chinese War of 1860; and the 29th Bengal (formerly 21st Punjab) Native Infantry. The Sappers and Miners were furnished by the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, a regiment of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel. This is one of the oldest regiments in the Indian Army, and has seen service at Seringapatam, in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in China, in Abyssinia, and during the Indian Mutiny. The native officers who accompany this detachment bear the rank of risaldar, jemadar, and subadar, which correspond to the titles of company officers; the former rank being reserved for the cavalry alone. Sergeants are known as havildars and corporals as naicks.

The party now in England are under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., with Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Pennington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain W. G. W. MacBay, of the Bombay Staff Corps. The senior native officer of the party is Risaldar-Major Tahour Khan, a grand old veteran of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, who has been forty years in the service. He wears the Punjab star, the medal for the Punjab campaign, and the First Class of the Order of British India, which confers on him the title of Sirdar Bahadar, a decoration also worn by two other members of the contingent. He was very active in recruiting for the Indian Government at the time of the Mutiny, and is one of the most respected officers in the service. Risaldar-Major Hussein Ali Khan, another Sirdar Bahadar, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who is a native of the Punjab, of high family, was also very active and useful in the terrible struggle of 1857. He is a native of Pish Bolak, beyond the Khyber Pass, and was present with the 7th Irregular Cavalry at the siege of Delhi, and wears the Order of British India for long and faithful service. The third Sirdar Bahadar, Subadar Mooladad Khan, 20th Punjab Infantry, is a Dogra, or Sikh, of the Hill district. He has been wounded eight times, and is decorated with the Order of Merit for Valour of the First Class, which is equivalent in the Indian Service to the Victoria Cross. The other officers here are Risaldar Mahomed Raza Khan and Risaldar Narrain Singh, 2nd Bengal Cavalry; Jemadar Mehtab Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Risaldar Urbel Singh, Rai Bahadar, 13th Bengal Lancers; Subadar Goordutt Singh and Subadar Chutter Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry; Jemadar Bainta, 20th Punjab Infantry; Subadar Peer Bux and Jemadar Zuman Khan, 2nd Beloochees; and Subadar Jai Ram, Madras Sappers and Miners. One of the Beloochee officers is a Punjabi Mussulman, from near Jhelum; the other is a Mohammedan of Scinde, and has the Persian medal of 1856, and also the Afghan Medal and Candahar Star.

The quarters allotted to the Indian Contingent are roomy and comfortable. Sutherland House, which closely adjoins Wimbledon Common, was formerly a school, and the large number of rooms allows of the members of each regiment having a room to themselves. The native officers sleep in the same apartment with their men. In each case the accommodation is similar, being iron cots, with mattresses and bedding ranged round the apartment. Every detachment does its own cooking, so that the requirements of Indian caste have no chance of violation, and they must themselves slaughter the flesh they eat. A native officer of the 7th Bengal Infantry and a non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, who was educated at Canning College, Lucknow, speak English fluently, while several others quite understand everything that is said to them. As might be expected, the cold weather hardly agrees with them, but they have plenty of warm clothing to wear. Their strict discipline is shown by the way in which all ranks come to attention and salute when a stranger enters either of the rooms. Much satisfaction is expressed at the idea of being inspected and decorated by her Majesty the Queen.

The Institute of Painters in Water-Colours has recently added the names of several distinguished artists to the number of its members. Almost every member of the Dudley Committee retired from that committee a short time since, and were elected members of the Institute; and at a general meeting held on the 6th inst., Robert W. Macbeth, R. C. Woodville, and W. L. Wylie were elected.

A complimentary banquet was given on Tuesday evening at the Langham Hotel to the Hon. M. H. Gallwey, Attorney-General of Natal, who is on a visit to this country. The Hon. H. Escombe, a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, occupied the chair; and the company included General Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Donald Currie, M.P., Mr. E. Ashley, M.P., and Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P.

## MUSIC.

## RICHTER CONCERTS.

The two concerts—given with a view to reimburse the members of the orchestra who were large losers by the failure of the German opera scheme at Drury-Lane Theatre in May and June last—have taken place at St. James's Hall—the first on Thursday week, the other last Tuesday evening.

On the earlier occasion there were two quasi-novelties—Mr. C. V. Stanford's orchestral Serenade and Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal;" the first of which was produced at the recent Birmingham Festival, the other having been given at the Crystal Palace last month. Both were finely played at last week's concert, conducted by Herr Richter, as were other better-known orchestral pieces. On Tuesday the programme included Brahms's new pianoforte concerto, which was given for the second time in England, the first occasion having been at a recent Crystal Palace concert, as noticed at the time. This dull and pretentious work does not gain on re-hearing. The difficult pianoforte solo portions were energetically played by Mr. Dammreuther. Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the introduction and closing scene of the same composer's "Tristan und Isolde," and Beethoven's C minor symphony, completed the concert.

The Popular Concerts have not offered any very special subject for comment since our last notice. At a recent Saturday afternoon performance Signor Piatti's new song, "Hymn to God the Father," was finely rendered by Mr. Santley, and encored. Another recent novelty was a ballad for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment) by Franz Néruda, which produced its chief effect by the admirable performance of Madame Norman-Néruda. This lady, MM. Ries and Hollander, and Signor Piatti have continued to be the string quartet party, and Mdle. Janofha has been the solo pianist since the beginning of the new series. The vocalists at the last three concerts have been, respectively, Miss A. Marriott, Madame Fassett, and Mr. H. Kearton.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a novelty in the shape of a "Symphonic Poem," entitled "Vysehrad" ("The Visegrad Fortress"), composed by Herr Smetana, a Bohemian, and forming one of a cycle of three such pieces illustrative of national legends and scenery. The second of the series, entitled "Vltava" (the Bohemian name of the river Moldau) was given at one of the Sydenham concerts of last year, and pleased much more than the piece included in Saturday's programme; which possesses no musical interest beyond a few incidental passages reflective of national music. It produced but little effect. Another specialty was the fine performance of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor by Miss Marie Wurm, who has recently been studying under the composer's widow. The vocalist on Saturday was Miss M. Davies. The programme, apart from the features above mentioned, calls for no detailed remarks.

But little remains to be added to our last week's notice of Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival. A novelty during the week was an orchestral "Nocturne," composed for the occasion by Mr. F. Corder, who conducted it. The work pleased much, and the composer was applauded at its close. The specialty of the Festival, however, was M. Gounod's new oratorio "The Redemption," which was heard for the first time in Brighton. As it was fully noticed by us in reference to its earliest production at this year's Birmingham Festival; again at Bristol last month; and at the Royal Albert Hall on Nov. 1, we may now briefly record its repetition at Brighton, where its performance was ably directed by Randegger. Four of the principal vocalists—Madame Albani, Miss Santley, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—had before been associated with the oratorio. The important contralto music was on this occasion sung by Madame Trebelli, and some subordinate bass passages were assigned to Mr. L. Williams. The oratorio drew a very large attendance, and with this performance the Festival closed.

The first "Brinsmead" concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. It was the inauguration of a series to be given by the eminent pianoforte makers, who intend to apply the profits to the fund for the establishment of the projected Royal College of Music.

Mr. John Boosey will give three of his attractive Ballad concerts at St. James's Hall before Christmas—the first on Wednesday evening next, the others on Nov. 29 (also an evening performance) and Dec. 6 (afternoon). Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and other eminent singers are announced; Madame Norman-Néruda will contribute violin solos, and the programmes will also include part-singing by the excellent South London Choral Association.

That valuable and useful institution the Royal Society of Musicians gives its annual performance of "The Messiah" at St. James's Hall next Friday evening.

The new comic opera by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan is announced for production at the Savoy Theatre on Nov. 25. Its title is "Iolanthe; or, the Peer and the Peri." It would have been brought out before but for the prolonged success of the same author's and composer's "Patience."

"Der Rattenfänger von Hamelin" was announced for production at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester (by the English opera company), under the title of "The Piper of Hamelin"—the book being founded on Mr. Browning's well-known poem.

The second series of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts is being successfully continued, classical and popular programmes being alternated with attractive variety.

A Charterhouse concert, supported entirely by old and present Carthusians, will be given this (Saturday) evening at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, in aid of the funds of the Popular Ballad Concert Committee.

Handel's oratorio "Jephtha" was well performed by the British Choral and Orchestral Society at Gresham Hall, Angel Town Institution, on Monday evening.

Sir Garnet and Lady Wolsley have accepted an invitation to be present at the fourth ballad concert at the Royal Victoria Hall, on the 23rd inst.

Lord Aberdare, in presiding at the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, spoke of the loss sustained by the tragic fate which had met Captain Gill and Professor Palmer. Lord Northbrook, who was present, also referred to the same sad event. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun read a paper descriptive of his explorations throughout the South China Borderlands, from the mouth of the Si-Kiang to the banks of the Irrawaddy.

Last week 2709 births and 1493 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 51 and the deaths 204 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 57 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 13 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus, 32 from enteric fever, 4 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, and 17 from diarrhoea and dysentery.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The reopening of Parliament is naturally the important event of the week. On Thursday the Duclerc Cabinet made a declaration of its programme and of its hopes. In this programme figures a long list of bills and reforms, a general policy of conciliation and order, and the firm repression of sedition. The Duclerc Cabinet demanded a frank majority and expressed its determination not to be content with provisional and "accidental majorities" without solidity and without security. The Radical journals find this declaration null; the moderate press, including the Gambettist organs, find it excellent and satisfactory. The work of the Session began immediately with the discussion of the Budget, and after an important debate it was decided, by 344 against 128—eighty-two absentees or abstentionists—to continue the sum of fifty odd millions for the Budget of Public Worship. The separation of the Church and the State is therefore retarded, at least for another year. Furthermore, in the course of this debate there occurred an incident, since termed "the conversion of M. Andrieux," which is likely to have important consequences. The ex-Ambassador at the Court of Spain took up the cause of the minorities, and made a vigorous protestation against anti-clerical intolerance. The result of this incident is that M. Andrieux proposes to undo the harm done by the anti-clerical party, to set the Chamber in the way of a larger and more truly liberal policy, and so to reconcile the Conservatives and the Republic. In short, M. Andrieux believes that he can form a party sufficiently strong to induce the Chamber to undo all that it has done against the religious orders and against liberty of instruction. M. Andrieux's attitude is not yet sufficiently defined to enable us to pronounce judgment upon it. There is, however, reason to believe that he is acting in complicity with the so-called party of the Elysée, a party which is distinctly hostile to the Gambettists. In the sittings of the Chamber the discussion of the various chapters of the Budget of Public Worship has already provoked a repetition of the undignified scenes with which previous Sessions have rendered us familiar.

At Montceau-les-Mines and in the other centres of Anarchist agitation no new disturbances have occurred. The High Court of Appeal has refused the provisional liberation of the twenty-three prisoners implicated in the recent riots. The same Court has, however, ordered a new trial before the Assize Court of Puy-de-Dôme, which sits at Riom, a quiet little town in the heart of Auvergne. The Court of Appeal imagines that in this remote district the jury will be safe from the threats directed by the Anarchists against the jury of Chalon-sur-Saône on the occasion of the original trial. At Paris on Sunday the Anarchists took part in an extreme Radical meeting held at the Elysée Montmartre, under the presidency of Dr. Clémenceau. The meeting was extremely disorderly, and ended in violence. The object of the meeting was a resolution to the effect that the bill of 1873 authorising the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre ought to be abrogated. The resolution was voted.

Of late years long runs have become almost as common at the Paris theatres as at those of London. The "Mascotte," which was withdrawn from the programme of the Bouffes Parisiens last week, had had a run of two years. The "Mascotte" has at length been replaced by an operetta by the same authors and the same composer, MM. Chivot and Duru and Edmond Audran. The new piece, entitled "Gillette de Narbonne," is based upon the story of Boccaccio, which has received a serious treatment in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well." The piece is amusing and interesting, and the music is as charming as that of the "Mascotte," while the author has happily avoided reminiscences of that piece. M. Audran has really written a graceful and novel score, and there can be little doubt that "Gillette de Narbonne" will, as far as success is concerned, be a rival of the "Mascotte." Two new acts were brought out at the Opéra Comique on Monday, "La Nuit de Saint Jean," with music by M. Lacome, the author of "Jeanne, Jeannette et Jeanneton," and "Battez Philidor," with music by M. Dutacq. Neither of these pieces had any particular success as far as music is concerned; but "Battez Philidor" is an excellent comedy, full of vivacious dialogue and ingenious *mise-en-scène*. The author, M. Abraham Dreyfus, would, perhaps, have done better had he dispensed with his musical collaborator. At the Variétés, "Femme à Papa" has been revived to fill up the interval until the "Revue" is ready. In this "Revue" we are to see the young person who was victorious in the recent Hungarian beauty contest. At the Odéon there is some talk of the production of a posthumous piece by George Sand, "Mademoiselle de la Quintinie," which has been finished by M. Maurice Sand. Finally, to conclude my budget of theatrical news, the Tribunal of Commerce has given judgment in the Coquelin-Mayer case, nonsuiting both parties, and declaring with some severity M. Coquelin to be "mal fondé" in his demand of damages.

The Faubourg Saint Germain has been not a little scandalised by an incident which seems to cast a slur upon one of the great names of the French nobility. Last Thursday a young man who passes for the son of the Prince Camille de Polignac set fire to the Prince's apartments in the Rue Miromesnil. The young man in question, who calls himself the Comte Jules Camille de Polignac, is well known in the Bohemian cafés of Montmartre, where, after having vainly attempted to earn a living by journalism, he has sunk to a state of utter destitution. The young man is twenty-five years of age. The reason which he alleges for his desperate act is that his father refuses him aid in his struggles to earn a livelihood.

M. Jules Loiseleur, the erudite author of "Les Points Obscurs de la Vie de Molière," and of many important historical monographs, has published a new volume devoted to controverted points of history, "Trois Enigmes Historiques" (1 vol., Plon). The three enigmas in question are the plans of the authors of the Saint Barthelemy, the relations of Madame de Montespan with la Voisin, and the famous man with the iron mask. M. Loiseleur reduces the man with the iron mask to a legend in which the popular imagination has played a larger part than the reality. In the poisoning question in which Madame de Montespan was implicated the author has found an occasion for a remarkable study of French society after the Fronde.

M. Decrais has been appointed French Ambassador at the Quirinal. M. Decrais used to write in the *Journal de Paris* under the Empire. After the Sept. 4 revolution he became successively Prefect of Tours, Prefect of Bordeaux, Member of the Conseil d'Etat, Minister at Brussels, Political Director of the department of Foreign Affairs, and finally Ambassador at Rome. General Menabrea, the new Italian Ambassador at Paris, is a native of Chambéry, who "opted" for Italy at the time of the annexation of Savoy. He was Minister from 1867 to 1869, under Victor Emmanuel.

The grand prize of the lottery of the Société des Gens de Lettres, drawn last Thursday, has fallen to the lot of a house-painter of Mans. T. C.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

General Count Menabrea has been appointed Ambassador to France, and Chevalier di Nigra to England.

SPAIN.

The Queen gave birth on Sunday evening to another daughter. The infant was presented by the King, before it was an hour old, to a large assemblage of Grandees and Ambassadors, in accordance with an old usage of the Spanish Bourbons. According to the latest news, the Queen and the Infanta are progressing satisfactorily.

The Cortes will be convoked immediately. Señor Figueras, ex-President of the Federal Republic of 1873, died on the 10th inst. His funeral, which took place last Sunday afternoon, was an imposing ceremony.

At a Council of Ministers held under the presidency of the King it was resolved to maintain the former decision, not to surrender the Cuban refugees to England, as they were arrested on Spanish territory.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The sitting of the Financial Committee of the Austrian Delegation at Pesth was rendered unexpectedly interesting, on the 9th inst., by a speech of Count Kalnoky, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who gave a general account of the position of foreign affairs. He announced the undisturbed continuance of the close friendly alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany. He then dwelt with great satisfaction upon the fact that Austria's neighbours were beginning to join more closely in this alliance of peace. These friendly relations were carefully fostered and developed by the Austro-Hungarian Government, so that they might now be regarded as firmly consolidated.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation has agreed to the Budget of the Foreign Office, has approved the ordinary and extraordinary naval expenditure and the supplementary naval credits, and has approved the extraordinary estimates for the army, amounting to 7,500,000 fl., the sum proposed by the Government. The estimates, amounting to 14,700,000 fl., have been adopted as proposed by the Government.

The Hungarian Delegation, at a plenary sitting on Monday, approved the Budgets of the Ministry of Finance and the Common Court of Accounts. The ordinary and extraordinary naval estimates were also agreed to, and a vote of indemnity was passed in regard to the final accounts for 1880. On Tuesday the war estimates were adopted, after a short debate.

Yesterday week the first Court dinner took place, to which one half of the members of each Delegation were invited. After dinner his Majesty held a reception, addressing a number of the members of both sides.

After the close of the Delegations, his Majesty will visit the districts of Tyrol and Carinthia, devastated by the floods. He will then return to Gödöllő, remaining there with the Imperial family till the end of the year, when he will take up his residence at Buda till about the middle of January.

GERMANY.

The Emperor received Field Marshal Moltke last Monday, upon the return of the latter from his country seat in Silesia. The Dukes of Ratibor and Ujest, and other distinguished members of the two Prussian Chambers, likewise had an audience of his Majesty immediately afterwards.

The new Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday by the Emperor, whose speech alluded to the revival of commercial activity and the blessing of a good harvest, and went on to state that a bill for a loan would be presented with the Estimates. He alluded to the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Roman Curia, and said that the relations of Germany with all foreign Governments justified the conviction that peace would be assured.

Prince Bismarck, who is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, will return to Berlin towards the end of November.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the Prussian Government has bought for £25,000 Count Fürstenberg's famous collection of plate, the gems of which are six magnificently chased silver ecclesiastical vessels.

DENMARK.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark started on Tuesday for Lubeck and Neuwig. Thence they proceed to Paris and London, and afterwards to Athens.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Princess Victoria was safely delivered of a son last Saturday afternoon. The Princess, who was attended by her mother, the Grand Duchess of Baden, is doing well. At a Cabinet Council which presided over by the King, was held immediately after the event, it was resolved to call the infant Oscar Frederick William Olaf Gustavus Adolphus, with the title of Duke of Schoonen.

TURKEY.

The Sultan on Tuesday afternoon received in solemn audience the new German Ambassador, Count Radowitz, who presented the letters of recall of his predecessor, Count Hatzfeldt, at the same time with those relating to his own appointment. The usual courteous speeches were exchanged.

AMERICA.

The elections have resulted, so far as is known, in a great increase in the strength of the Democratic party, both in Congress and in the principal State offices.

Mr. Herbert Spencer on the 9th inst. was entertained at a banquet at New York, at which were present two hundred gentlemen, comprising presidents of colleges, scientific men, authors, clergymen, and journalists. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Spencer said the Americans had practised the gospel of work somewhat too long—they should direct attention to the gospel of relaxation. Mr. Spencer sailed in the Germania on Saturday last for Europe.

According to the latest estimates, the aggregate yield of the corn crops in the United States this year has been 1,650,000,000 bushels.

During the late epidemic of yellow fever at Pensacola 2233 persons were attacked with the disease, and 192 died.

CANADA.

The health of Princess Louise is now completely restored. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne are still at Vancouver island.

The Manitoba Government has dissolved Parliament. It makes this appeal to the country in order to obtain the re-enactment of the railway charters and the General Railway Act, which were disallowed by the Dominion Government.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It is announced from Cape Town that the Premier and the Secretary for Native Affairs have had an important but unsatisfactory interview with the leading Basuto chiefs, and that, therefore, the prospects of peace are not very hopeful.

Telegraphing on Sunday, the Durban correspondent of the *Times* states:—Later Transvaal news, received through Cape Town, reports the capture of three native spies, including the fighting General Waterberg. The murderers demanded by the British Resident are now in Pretoria jail. We have just heard

from Zululand. The people there say that Cetewayo sent the comet to notify his return.

Intelligence comes from Durban that the Boers have routed Montsiva and occupied his territory.

The rise in the waters of the Nile is reported to be very satisfactory.

The murderer Fenayron left Paris last Saturday night for New Caledonia. The report that his wife had obtained leave to accompany him has proved to be incorrect.

The Greek frontier dispute with Turkey is finally settled. The protocol defining the new boundary has been signed, and the territory occupied by the Turks evacuated.

The elections to the Newfoundland House of Assembly have resulted in the return of eighteen supporters of the Government, ten Liberals, and four "Anti-Endorsionists."

The Orient line steamer Austral capsized and foundered in Sydney Harbour while coaling. The purser and four of the crew were drowned.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, Australia, announces the arrival there last Saturday of the Peshawur, having on board the English cricket team, under the captaincy of the Hon. Ivo Bligh.

An attack has been made by a native tribe on an English mission at Masasi, near Lake Nyassa, Central Africa. Six native Christians and four children were killed, and some twenty-three were carried off, whom it will cost nearly £500 to recover. Juma Chuma (Livingstone's faithful servant) is dead.

Advice has been received of the safe arrival at Brisbane of the ship Stirlingshire, which left Glasgow on the 10th inst.—Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Bani, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in August last.

We learn from Alexandria that 150 European labourers have gone to Port Said to replace the Arab coal-heavers who have struck work. The Europeans have accepted the terms refused by the Arabs. Her Majesty's ship Invincible has arrived at Port Said, and will remain there during the winter.

## THE TRIAL OF ARABI PASHA.

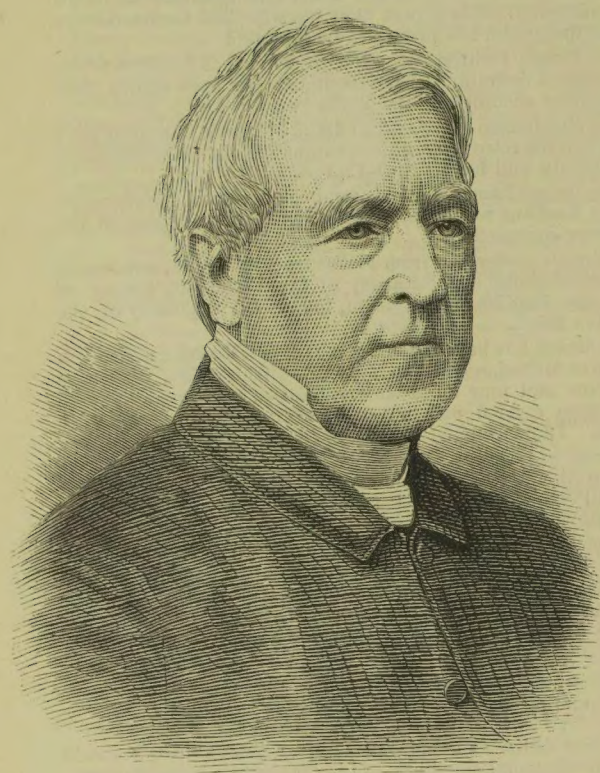
One of our Artist's Sketches in Egypt represents the scene in an Arab village on the shores of Lake Menzaleh, near Damietta, where the emissaries of the Khedive's Government were employed in questioning the inhabitants with a view to obtain evidence for the condemnation of Arabi Pasha. The Portrait of Mr. Broadley, the leading English counsel for his defence in the extraordinary trial which is about to take place at Cairo, appears in this Number of our Journal. The time for the commencement of the actual public trial is not yet fixed; but it will consist of the pleadings, arguments, and speeches of the lawyers on both sides, the depositions of witnesses being privately taken and written out beforehand. Some of the evidence for the defence has been taken at Constantinople, at Paris, or in London; and persons of high rank at the Sultan's Court, as well as at the Court of the Khedive, have been summoned to bear witness that the acts done by Arabi, in his office of Minister of War, were sanctioned by his legitimate Sovereign up to the very day of the bombardment of Alexandria. This allegation is said to be also confirmed by the examination of a large quantity of official and private correspondence which was preserved in Arabi's house, and which, by the assistance of Arabi's wife and son, Mr. Broadley has been enabled to procure for use at the impending trial. Colonel Sir Charles Wilson (not Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson) is appointed to watch the trial on behalf of the British Government. With regard to the character of the judges, we learn that Ismail Eyyoub Pasha, the president of the commission of inquiry, is a Circassian, and was the immediate predecessor of Colonel Gordon in the administration of the Sudan. It is stated that he was removed from his post on being charged with complicity in the slave trade. Ali Ghalib Pasha is a Turk, was an adherent of the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, and is a protégé of Sultan Pasha's. The six members next in order are all either Turks or Circassians, and were thrown out of employment by the National party Ministry. Mohamed Moukhtar Effendi is an Egyptian, was an officer of the Engineers, and talks English and French. He received protection from Arabi, and was in his camp at Kafrdawar, but deserted from it in September last. Mohamed Raouf Pasha, the president of the court-martial, is an Egyptian from Upper Egypt. During the war he passed between Cairo and Alexandria. He signed the National manifesto at Cairo, but joined the Khedive the day before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Ibrahim Pasha el-Ferik, Ismail Kamil Pasha, Hussein Assim Pasha, and Kurshid Pasha are all Turks or Circassians, and were thrown out of employment by the National party. Suleyman Niaz Pasha, Osman Latif Pasha, Ahmed Hassaneim Pasha, and Suleiman Nadjati Bey are all either Turks or Circassians.

## SKETCHES IN CAIRO.

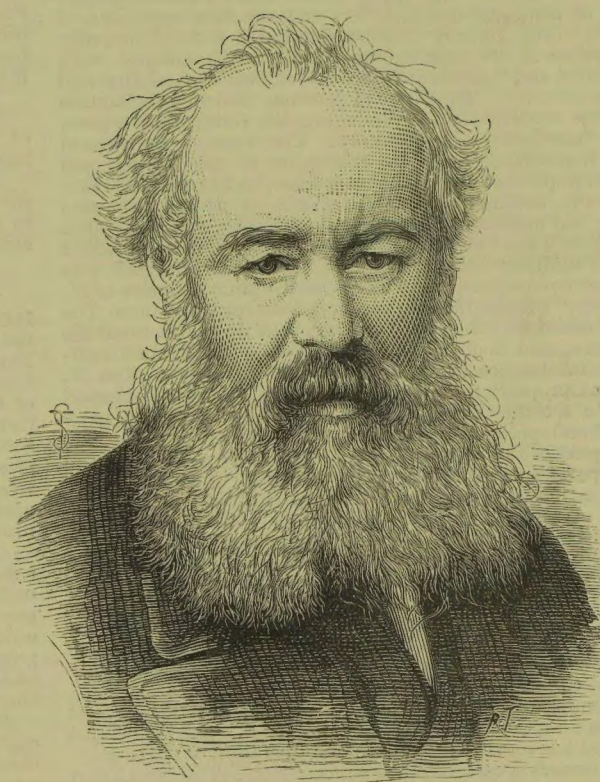
Our Artist who visited Egypt, some time before the late British military intervention, for the purpose of delineating the ordinary aspects of domestic and social life among the native population, has sketched the figures of two Jewesses, an old woman and a young one, in the costume usually worn by persons of their race and sex at Cairo. He has also made Sketches of a Mussulman wedding in that city and other interesting subjects, which will be presented to our readers. The condition of women in Egypt is said to be rather more favourable than in Turkey; and polygamy, though a legal institution, is not practised in one family out of twenty, among the middle class and labouring class of the population. The worst abuse of the Mohammedan law matrimonial is the facility of divorce by the husband, almost at his own caprice; but the divorced wife is entitled to a separate maintenance, for a certain period, at her husband's cost, and to the custody of her children till the age of seven years. Egyptian girls can be married at ten years of age, and many become mothers at fourteen. The wives are very industrious and careful housekeepers, while those of the richer class bestow much time on fine needlework and embroidery, enjoy singing and dancing, and meet their female gossips in lengthy visits and social parties, from which the men are strictly excluded. The peasant women commonly go unveiled, and have as much freedom, with as kind treatment, in general, as the wives of poor working men in any Christian country.

A surplus having remained after defraying the expenses of the Balfe memorial bust, placed in the National Gallery in Dublin, it was resolved at the final meeting of the subscribers to intrust its appropriate application to a sub-committee. They accordingly now offer a "Balfe Memorial Prize" of £10 for the best ballad with English words, to be composed by a native of Ireland, whose age on Jan. 1, 1883, shall not exceed twenty-one years. Mr. H. Macdonnell, of 4, Roby-place, Kingstown, has undertaken the duties of secretary in the matter, and will answer all inquiries.





THE LATE REV. CANON TYLECOTE.

GENERAL GEORGE MACDONALD,  
THE OLDEST OFFICER OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SAWYER.

## GENERAL GEORGE MACDONALD.

The oldest officer of the British Army living at this day is General George Macdonald, Colonel of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who was born on Oct. 10, 1784, and therefore wants but two years to become a centenarian. He entered the service in September, 1805, as an Ensign in the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment, which he almost immediately accompanied on the expedition to Hanover. In 1806 he joined the Army in Sicily, and was employed with it until 1810, in which year he went with the expedition to Naples, and was present at the capture of Ischia and Procida. He returned to Sicily in 1811, and was employed there against the French Army. In 1812 he proceeded to Spain, and was engaged at the battle of Castalla and siege of Tarragona. He embarked for Canada in 1814, and took part in the operations before Plattsburg, returning to Europe in time to take part in the campaign in 1815, and the Battle of Waterloo, in which crowning victory he received three wounds—namely, in the leg, in the neck, and through the body, wounding the lungs. He was Governor of Sierra Leone, exposed to the deadly climate of West Africa, from 1811 to 1845, and was afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica in the West Indies. He was appointed Colonel of the 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment on Feb. 13, 1862, and attained the rank of General in the Army on Oct. 25, 1871. The great age to which this distinguished veteran has attained is the more remarkable when his wounds at Waterloo and his exposure to the malaria of Sierra Leone are taken into consideration.

THE LATE REV.  
CANON TYLECOTE.

The death of this venerable clergyman, who was a Canon of Ely Cathedral, and during forty-five years Rector of Marston Mortaine, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, was recorded last week. The Rev. Thomas Tylecote was son of Samuel Tylecote, Esq., of Tamworth, who represented the eldest branch of the Talcot family, one of very ancient lineage. He was born on June 3, 1798, and his early training was under Dr. Lloyd, after which he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He there took his B.A. degree in 1821, as Seventh Wrangler, and proceeded to the degrees of M.A. in 1824 and B.D. in 1830. He was elected Fellow and Dean of St. John's, afterwards Public Examiner. He was ordained Deacon in 1826, Priest in 1829, and was appointed to the living of Marston

Mortaine in 1837, and Honorary Canon of Ely in 1868. He was also Rural Dean of West Fleet, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Bedford, and Chairman of the Ampthill Petty Sessions. Canon Tylecote was author of a treatise on "The True Development of the Binomial Theorem," and of "Holy Seasons," a volume of devotional poems. His theological views, which were moderate, were those to which he consistently and faithfully kept, seeking no preferment in the Church by turning to either party into which the Church of late has been so unhappily divided.

His thorough unselfishness and kind heart left no spark of enmity within him, however much he might differ from his friends in opinion. As a magistrate, his great love of justice was always tempered by that wise mercy which is twice blessed, while his patience in hearing wearisome cases made him the very model of what a faithful magistrate should be. He was not only fond of music, but was a musician of great skill and knowledge. At the age of eighty-four he quietly passed away, retaining his intellectual faculties to the very end of life. His remains were interred in Marston churchyard by the Dean of Chichester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. A. Baillie Hamilton. The funeral, though intended to be private, was attended by nearly all the clergy in Bedfordshire, who came to pay the last respect to their revered colleague.

## THE LATE

## MR. W. K. SAWYER.

The death, on the 2nd inst., at Brighton, of this clever and genial man of letters, who was personally esteemed by a large circle of friends, was recorded in our last. Mr. William Sawyer, who was a native of Brighton, was fifty-four years of age. He began his literary career as reporter, and afterwards editor, of a provincial weekly newspaper; but having taken up his residence in London in 1862, he published two volumes of poems—"Ten Miles from Town" and "The Legend of Phyllis," and became a diligent contributor to serial literature. From 1868 he was editor of the *South London Press*, and latterly also editor of *Funny Folks*, in which he wrote many clever pieces of serio-comic verse, parodies, and burlesques, of highly finished literary form, and full of genuine humour. The Whitefriars Club, of which Mr. Sawyer was president at the time of his death, appointed a deputation to the funeral, which was attended by many of his private acquaintance.

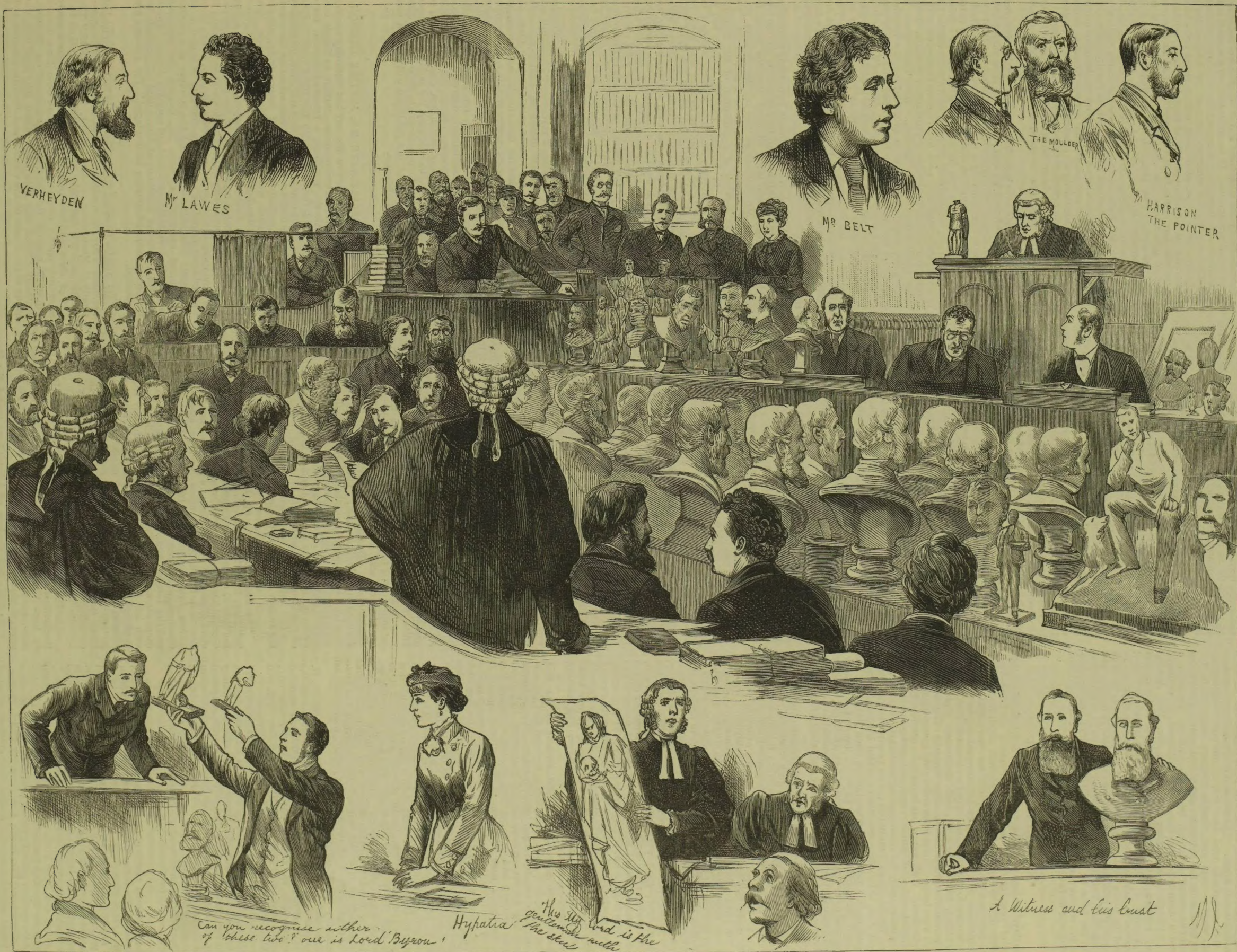
EXTRAORDINARY  
LIBEL TRIAL.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice at Westminster, before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a Special Jury, the action of "Belt v. Lawes," which was begun last term and was resumed at the beginning of this term, has been brought to the conclusion of the plaintiff's case. It is an action in which Mr. Belt, the sculptor of the Byron Memorial in Hyde Park, claims damages from the proprietor of *Vanity Fair*, a well-known "Society" journal, for a libel or several libels ascribing to him the professional imposture of passing



THE BYRON MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK: MR. T. BELT, SCULPTOR.





A REMARKABLE TRIAL FOR LIBEL.



off the work of other artists as his own. The counsel for the plaintiff are Sir Harding Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, Mr. Montagu Williams, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; the counsel for the defendant are Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Webster, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward. Mr. Houghton watches the case on behalf of Mr. Verhyden, a Flemish sculptor who has been employed as an assistant in Mr. Belt's studio, and who says that he made the design for the Byron Memorial, and that he also modelled the busts of the Prince Imperial, the Duke of Newcastle, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Earl Russell, Baron Rothschild, and others, which were presented to the public as Mr. Belt's own works. The scene in court during many days of this remarkable trial has been of an unwonted aspect, with plaster casts and marble statuary brought in for identification by the witnesses, and placed wherever any room could be found for them to stand. There has been a crowded audience from day to day, attracted by curiosity or by interest concerning the result, Mr. Belt having many patrons and friends in the ranks of fashion, and the rivalry of other sculptors for similar patronage being supposed to enhance the social importance of this dispute. It would be quite premature, and very unfair, at the present stage of the trial, the counsel for the defendant having opened his case last Tuesday, to express any opinion in this journal upon the issue to be determined by the jury; but we trust that the verdict may soon be delivered, and we have no doubt that it will be in accordance with truth and justice.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Four days' racing is almost too much for any meeting at this time of year, after all the heavy demands on horse-flesh throughout the season; still the splendid finish for the Cup quite redeemed the Liverpool fixture from even partial failure. Though there were only twenty-two acceptances, no less than sixteen came to the post, and only two heads divided Goggles (7 st. 11 lb.), Sibyl (7 st. 2 lb.), and Wallenstein (8 st. 12 lb.), who passed the judge in the order named. The first and second were trained in the same stable, but ran independently of each other. Wallenstein has improved marvellously under the English system of training, and was going the fastest of the three at the finish. Nothing was within hail of the placed horses, for Hackness (7 st. 10 lb.) cut up very moderately, and Retreat (8 st. 10 lb.) did even worse. After her very forward running in this race, odds were laid on Sibyl (8 st. 11 lb.) for the Great Lancashire Handicap, in which, however, she never looked really dangerous, and Theorist (6 st. 12 lb.) got home by a neck from Red King (7 st. 11 lb.), who waited so long with the favourite that he could never quite catch the Irish three-year-old.

A wise step has been taken in cutting down the Shrewsbury Meeting to a couple of days, and a highly successful gathering was the result. Lord Ellesmere elected to be represented by Lowland Chief (9 st.) in the Great Shropshire Handicap in preference to Wallenstein, and the presence of Archer in the saddle made the top weight a strong favourite. Cylinder (7 st. 7 lb.) had also plenty of friends, but no one seemed to have any fancy for Experiment (7 st. 4 lb.), who has done little or nothing for the last two seasons, but who gave evidence of a sudden return to form by making the whole of the running and winning in a common canter. Under these circumstances it is probable that little attention need be paid to the placing, though we may just record that Falkirk (6 st. 8 lb.) and George Mansfield (6 st. 4 lb.) were respectively second and third. A field of nine made up about the average strength of the opposition for the Shrewsbury Cup. Wallenstein (8 st. 12 lb.) started with a slight call of City Arab (7 st. 2 lb.); but, whilst the latter ran very badly, the American cast-off made a grand fight with the disappointing Falkirk (6 st. 7 lb.), who swerved opposite the Stand, and only managed to win by a head. Vista (5 st. 10 lb.) ran a dead-heat for second place, and nothing else was anywhere near.

Coursing men generally felt great interest in the first meeting at Haydock Park, where it was reported that the new style would be seen to the greatest advantage. We are bound to admit that for once rumour did not exaggerate, and, if all artificial coursing had been as good as that witnessed last week, we should have been spared the outcries against it raised by the Kempton Park and Doncaster fiascos. Some of the best greyhounds of the day took part in the Haydock Park Cup, which was divided between that grand dog Alec Halliday and Markham. Amongst the beaten lot were such clipping performers as Debonnaire, who unluckily broke a toe, Courtoisie, Ben-y-lair, Rosewater, and Match Girl. There were also two stakes for puppies, and a couple of minor prizes. It was unfortunate that the Newmarket fixture should have clashed with such a formidable rival; still, the old and natural style of coursing had plenty of adherents, who were rewarded by witnessing some splendid sport. The Champion Stakes for puppies was divided between three; and Redemption and Choice shared the All-Aged Stakes. The former is the property of Charles Wood, the well-known jockey, whose success was naturally very popular.

Two of the three matches between L. E. Myers and W. G. George have now taken place; and, as the American won the Half Mile with great ease, whilst the Englishman cantered off with the Mile, the result of their three-quarter mile race, which will be run this (Saturday) afternoon at New York, will be anxiously waited for by those interested in athletics.

In the return billiard-match between W. Mitchell and W. J. Peall, which the former won by 606 points, he again compiled a wonderful break of 1055 (350 "spots"). By an extraordinary coincidence, this is exactly the same break—and comprised exactly the same number of spot strokes—that he made when he met Peall in their first match. The American tournament, promoted by W. Cook, began at the Blenheim Restaurant, New Bond-street, on Monday afternoon, and will be finished on the same day next week.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held last week, Mr. Robert MacGregor, Mr. David Farquharson, and Mr. J. H. Lorimer were elected Associates.

In our Number for Oct. 21 specimens of Christmas and New-Year Cards sent by Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, of Jewin-street, were favourably noticed; and now there is another Hildesheimer in the field. A packet of these dainty devices comes from Messrs. S. Hildesheimer and Co., of London, Manchester, and New York. Prizes to the amount of £2000 were given by this firm for the best original designs at an exhibition held by them at the Egyptian Hall in July last year—two of the judges being Mr. Leslie, R.A., and Mr. Briton Rivière, R.A. Here are some of the results; the designs, some of them very beautiful, having been admirably reproduced by chromo-lithography. The Christmas and New-Year cards issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are of rich and varied designs, and fully sustain the high character of this firm for elegance and good taste.—The Artistic Stationery Company, St. Bride-street, have published a set of high-class steel plate calendars for the ensuing year.—The Religious Tract Society also bring out season and birthday cards, for use chiefly as gifts to Sunday scholars.

### THE COURT.

A ball was given at Balmoral to the servants and tenantry of the Highland Royal estates to celebrate the Prince of Wales's birthday, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen of the household, being present a part of the time. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, the Queen and Princess Beatrice attending. The Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty the previous day. The winter sojourn of the Court in Scotland came to a close on Tuesday, when the Queen and the Princess left for the south, travelling over the usual course to Windsor, arriving at the castle at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Duke of Connaught came shortly after to visit her Majesty on his return from the Egyptian campaign.

The remainder of the week has been busily occupied by the Queen in her interest regarding her returned army. Those in hospital have been visited; and to-day (Saturday) a review takes place in the Mall, St. James's Park, in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Crown Princess of Germany, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other members of the Royal family. The Royal cortège will leave Buckingham Palace at noon, the departure being notified by the usual salute of twenty-one guns, and drive to the Mall, where the troops will be in position, under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Wolseley of Cairo. The Queen, after her inspection, will drive to the Horse Guards Parade, where the troops will reassemble, and the interesting ceremony of investing those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have distinguished themselves in Egypt will be performed by her Majesty. With a view of giving the public an opportunity of seeing the troops, it has been decided that they shall continue their march, on leaving the Horse Guards parade, via Bird-cage-walk, Buckingham Palace-road, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park-corner, thence by Piccadilly, St. James's-street, and Pall-mall, to Trafalgar-square, where they will disperse.

Her Majesty has appointed Saturday, Dec. 2, for the formal opening of the new Palace of Justice.

Mr. Spencer Charrington has received a sympathetic letter from the Queen, expressive of her deep regret at the loss of so highly-esteemed and promising an officer of her Navy as the late Lieutenant Charrington, R.N.; and her solicitude for the safety and welfare of Mr. Spencer C. Charrington and Miss Charrington, now in Egypt.

The Queen has telegraphed to Lady Henry Somerset requesting that Bulletins should be sent daily to her until Lady Somers is out of danger.

Mr. Oscar Moore Passey Clayton has been knighted by her Majesty in consideration of his services to the Prince of Wales, to whom he is Extra Surgeon in Ordinary. He is also Surgeon in Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses, after entertaining the labourers and others on the Royal estates in Norfolk at dinner on the Prince's birthday, at Sandringham, gave their usual county ball in honour of the occasion the next evening, some 500 invitations having been issued. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and a large house party were present; and the band of the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia performed. The following morning (Saturday) the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and other guests, drove to the meet at Hillington of the West Norfolk Hounds, under the mastership of Mr. Anthony Hamond, and joined in the hunt. The field included the majority of those who were present at the ball. Lieutenant-General Lord Wolseley of Cairo and Lady Wolseley and other guests arrived at Sandringham. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were unable to accept their invitation from their Royal Highnesses. Divine service was attended on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park by the Prince and Princess and their daughters, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their other guests. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. C. Napier Kelly, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, officiated. The Prince came to town on Monday to visit the Crown Princess of Germany, and also the Duke of Connaught on his return from Egypt. His Royal Highness dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, the party of thirty-two including also the Duke of Connaught and Lord Wolseley of Cairo. The Prince returned to Sandringham after dinner. On Thursday his Royal Highness went to Norwich and inaugurated the new Agricultural Hall now erected in Castle Meadow, in which the Norfolk and Norwich Fat Cattle Show was opened the same day, the Prince, as usual, being an exhibitor. His Royal Highness, after lunching with the Earl of Leicester and a large party in the hall, returned to Sandringham. Mr. Colman's, M.P., Carrow band performed during the day's ceremonial. The Prince and Princess are to visit Lord and Lady Walsingham at Merton Hall, on Tuesday next, remaining there until Saturday, the 25th inst.

The Prince and Princess have named Tuesday, Dec. 12, as a convenient day for opening the new City of London School on the Thames Embankment.

The Prince has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Indian Institute in Oxford University early next year.

The Crown Princess of Germany arrived at Dover last Saturday, from the Continent. General Du Plat, on behalf of the Queen, received her Imperial Highness, together with the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster and the chief officials of the garrison; a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers being in attendance. The Crown Princess travelled from Dover by special London, Chatham, and Dover Company's train, via Clapham Junction, and the London and South-Western Railway to Windsor; there she was met by Prince and Princess Christian, who drove with her to Cumberland Lodge. On Monday she came to Buckingham Palace, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, having en route stayed at Richmond to inspect the picture-gallery of Mr. Cook, at Doughty House, Richmond Hill. In the evening her Imperial Highness, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, went to the Lyceum Theatre.

The Duke of Edinburgh went down by special train from the South-Eastern Railway Company's Charing-cross station to Port Victoria on Monday evening, crossing thence to Sheerness to join H.M.S. Lively, on a tour of inspection to the coastguard on the East coast.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany have visited the Haymarket Theatre. His Royal Highness has joined the Long-fellow Memorial Committee; and he has expressed his wish to take the chair at a meeting in Salisbury on behalf of the Royal College of Music on Dec. 5. The Duke will preside at a public dinner next spring in aid of the funds of the Ventnor Consumption Hospital.

The Duke of Teck presided on Wednesday at the opening meeting of the Hornsey Government School of Art, held in Christ Church School-room, Crouch-end.

### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The value of money has continued to be swayed to some extent by the course of the New York money market and the state of the exchange on London. These influences, however, have operated with less effect; firstly, because they have been mainly of artificial production, and were counteracted by an extensive call for bonds for the Sinking Fund by the Secretary of the United States Treasury; and secondly, because the reserve of the Bank of England is now in course of being strengthened by the customary reflux of coin and notes from the internal circulation. It is noticeable, on the other hand, that America is beginning to import less and to export more, and this may have a tendency later on to keep down the exchange. Still a period of dear money seems yet distant. Low rates in Lombard-street, if they continue, would go far to aid the general business revival, and at the same time to give more life and stability to the stock and share markets. The latter have continued to drag and droop, largely because of the apathy of the outside public, and to a great extent also in consequence of the depression on the Paris Bourse, where an anxious feeling has been manifested pending the decision of the Superior Court in the Union Générale appeal case. The verdict in the original trial rescued the *coulissiers* from serious financial embarrassments by pronouncing all transactions in the new shares of the failed institution void, thus non-suited the company. In the event of that decision being confirmed, a great incubus will be lifted from the markets, and a recovery quickly established.

Egyptian bonds have been thrown down on sales, due partly to the anxiety referred to, and partly to a false rumour, that led to some display of temper in France, that the Dual Control had been abolished by a simple decree of the Khedive without formal consultation with the other contracting parties to it. The incident has in no way affected the intrinsic strength of the bondholders' position, which rests on the Law of Liquidation, and they need not concern themselves with a matter that is sure to receive a satisfactory solution, despite some possible preliminary friction. How little cause for anxiety the bondholders have is evident from the return of revenue for the service of the debt to the 25th ult., as published by the council of foreign bondholders on Tuesday. To that date £1,685,901 had been received on behalf of the Unified Debt; and, after allowing £343,549 to make up the sum required for the Preference Debt, there was £202,333 beyond what was needed to meet the Unified Coupon due the 1st inst. Political malcontents and financial croakers must alike leave Egyptian Debt affairs, for there is no food for their views in that direction.

Atlantic and Great-Western Bonds have fairly maintained their recovery from the heavy fall they sustained on the issue of the late Report, one cause of their strength being the appointment of Mr. Allport as one of the trustees at a meeting of the bondholders held since I last wrote. The enlistment of the services of a gentleman of Mr. Allport's skill and experience in railway matters cannot fail to materially benefit a property that has hitherto enjoyed too little technical assistance. Another feature this week has been a sharp fall in London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Stocks upon large deliveries at the settlement which closed to-day. The movement has been accompanied by, and perhaps caused by, the issue of a damaging but anonymous report upon the position of the company. The Hudson's Bay Company is to pay no interim dividend this year, notwithstanding that never in the history of Canada has there been anything like the growth now experienced. The shares are flat on it, but the future of the company is so assured that the effect is even comparatively slight, and it will, I expect, prove temporary.

An event of some interest has been the publication of the Greek Budget, showing a revenue of 73,113,610 and an expenditure of 72,072,008 drachmas, giving a surplus of 1,041,602 drachmas, or a little over £30,000. From the fact of a tobacco tax having been newly introduced, we may, perhaps, infer the main source of this small surplus, which, although small, has given much satisfaction, and has stimulated dealings in the Bonds and a sensible rise in prices. Greek credit has greatly improved in recent years, and the country possesses in a pre-eminent degree those physical qualities essential to a prosperous career. The baneful and blighting influence of Turkey, which has done so much to retard the advance of the Hellenic race, has in late years been virtually shaken off; and there is reason to hope that the little surplus shown in the Budget just published will prove a seed full of promising developments. T. S.

### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. JUSTICE LAWSON.

As Mr. Justice Lawson was on his way last Saturday evening from his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, to King's Inn, there to dine with the Benchers, a returned convict, Peter Delaney, rushed at the Judge with his right hand in the breast-pocket of his coat in a suspicious way, and presumably with a murderous intent. He was at once seized by the escort, and on being searched a revolver of heavy make, all the chambers of which were loaded, was found upon him. Delaney was on Monday brought up at the Southern Police Court. Charles McDonnell, the corporal who was acting as guard to the Judge, spoke to seeing the prisoner follow Mr. Justice Lawson, and to knocking him down on seeing him put his hand in his breast-pocket and seize a revolver, which, when wrested from the fellow's grasp, was found to be loaded in six chambers. The witness described the revolver as a terrible weapon, of extraordinary size. Mr. Curran, the presiding magistrate, told McDonnell that not only Mr. Justice Lawson but the citizens of Dublin owed him a debt of gratitude for the promptness and courage he displayed. The prisoner was remanded.

Mr. Justice Barry on Monday opened in Dublin the trial of the men who are charged with the murder of the Joyce family at Maamtrasna, county Galway, in August last. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, the grandmother, and two out of three children—one of the latter, though severely wounded, having recovered. Two men who have turned informers against the others were examined on Tuesday. Anthony Philbin and Tom Casey stated they went with the party to the house of the victims, and that the prisoner and three others forced their way in. On hearing shots and screaming they state that they ran away frightened. Both denied that they knew murder was to be committed when they joined the party. A little boy who was left for dead by the ruffians was produced in court. On Wednesday the jury, after only eight minutes' deliberation, found Patrick Joyce guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 15. The trial was then begun of Patrick Casey, aged thirty, described as "a fierce-looking man, whose hair almost stood on end." A new jury having been empanelled, he was indicted for the murder of Bridget Joyce, the mother of the family.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

"Procedure" still progresses but slowly in the House of Commons. Although the crucial division on the first and Closure resolution took place a week ago, with the cheering result to the Government that Ministerialists found themselves in a majority of 44, a few features of that lively night of debate are still worth referring to.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, whose remarkably eloquent denunciation of the Closure roused the Conservatives to enthusiasm on the 10th inst., appears by his line of action to be desirous of succeeding to the title of "Tear 'em," long borne by Mr. Roebuck. His antipathy to Mr. Gladstone has seemingly grown to be part of his nature. On this occasion, leaping to his feet from the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, Mr. Cowen launched against the Prime Minister a series of studied diatribes far more bitter and stinging than anything the titular leader of the Opposition has said since the formation of the present Administration. If the epigrams were carefully prepared, they were delivered with the careless art that concealed art, and would have told all the better but for Mr. Cowen's unfortunate habit of dropping his voice at the end of a sentence. A home truth was spoken, it is fair to admit, when the leading members of the Ministry were counselled to set the example of condensation of argument and lucidity of speech. But the elaborate historical retrospect indulged in by Mr. Cowen, and the flowery vindication of the freedom and honour of Parliament, might have been employed with greater force against, instead of in virtual defence of, Obstruction. As Mr. Bright once remarked of another ornate oration of the senior member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, so it might well have been said of this one—"It was a very good speech—if you did not listen to what the hon. member said." Nevertheless, though there was marked silence on the Ministerial side of the House when Mr. Cowen resumed his seat, he found his reward in cheering loud and prolonged from the Conservative benches, and in some cordial hand-shaking by such notable lights of the Opposition as the stately Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Gorst, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, and Mr. Newdegate, whose profound reverence, indeed, might have been taken as meaning a formal act of allegiance to a Leader after his own heart. To rhetoric, however, succeeded clear argument in the shape of Mr. Charles Russell's lucid reasoning with his fellow Irish Home Rulers to show cause why future legislation for Ireland was likely to be more acceptable in the hands of the present Government than in the hands of the opponents of the Land Act.

The appearance of five Indian officers in the House was another noteworthy event of the same Friday night. Dignified representatives of the Indian Contingent that did good service during the war in Egypt, these native officers met with a remarkably hearty welcome as they were escorted by Colonel Pennington into the distinguished visitors' gallery. They were greeted by the Commons with repeated cheers. Very picturesque did these darksome soldiers of the Queen look in their smart uniforms as they held their hands to their turbans in acknowledgment of this exceptional honour. Mr. Chaplin (whose speech was for a while arrested by the demonstration) was, happily, less ornamental in manner than usual. But a specimen of the most fervid Milesian oratory followed, to the delectation of the crowded House, if not to the amusement of our Indian visitors. In his coign of vantage on a back bench behind Ministers, Sir Patrick O'Brien had been angrily tugging at the ends of his moustache ever since Mr. Sexton had had the bad taste to stigmatise a few bygone Irish members, whose sad end might well have been left in oblivion. But nothing is sacred to a Parnellite. It was in the most trenchant impromptu speech made in the House for some time that Sir P. O'Brien in piercing accents admonished upon Mr. Sexton's gross error of judgment. Laughter was general and uproarious at the indignant orator's character sketches of the hon. member for Sligo, of Mr. Parnell, and of Mr. Dawson, who good-humouredly joined in the mirth excited at his expense. The Indian officers next listened to the calm, judicial speech of Sir Henry James, who delivered a logical and forcible reply to Mr. Cowen; and also heard some of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's energetic answers on the part of the Opposition. There took place loud Ministerial cheering, and lusty counter-cheering from the Conservative benches, when the issue of the division was declared at the table—the rejection of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion against the Closure resolution by 304 to 260 votes, being a majority of 44 in favour of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone, having invested the Speaker with the power of Closure when authorised by a bare majority of votes, on Monday introduced an equally necessary resolution. It has been a favourite weapon with Obstructionists to waste the time of the House by motions for adjournment on some trivial parochial subject. There may have been reason for Lord Randolph Churchill's motion for the adjournment on Monday to enter a plea for Arabi. But it was against the nature of this right that the Prime Minister took action in moving—

That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made before the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion have been entered upon, except by leave of the House, the granting of such leave, if disputed, being determined upon question put forthwith; but no division shall be taken thereupon unless demanded by forty members rising in their places, nor until after the questions on the Notice Paper have been disposed of.

Mr. Gladstone was not disposed to adhere inflexibly to the number forty if a smaller number of members should be considered desirable. One after another amendments were vainly brought forward. In his usual lively tone, Lord Randolph Churchill recommended yet another qualifying amendment; and managed to rouse the ire of Mr. Gladstone by a reference to the "Kilmahinham Treaty," which the right hon. gentleman angrily said did not exist. Accepting the Premier's challenge, Mr. Yorke said he would move for a Committee to inquire into its existence. In the end, with a verbal alteration, the second Ministerial rule was adopted after another evening of protracted discussion, the resolution being formally passed early in Wednesday's sitting, after Mr. Gladstone had accepted Lord Randolph Churchill's proviso—

That the granting of the leave of the House to move the adjournment, if disputed, shall be determined upon question put forthwith, but no division shall be taken thereupon unless demanded by ten members rising in their places.

The House then embarked on a fresh sea of words in discussing the various amendments to the third resolution—

That when a motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be strictly confined to the matter of such motion; and no member, having spoken to any such motion, shall be entitled to move, or second, any similar motion during the same debate, or during the same sitting of the committee.

The star in the East—Egypt—yet shines in the political horizon. Sir Charles Dilke had night after night been so persistently cross-examined with regard to the peculiar nature of the tribunal before which Arabi Pasha is to be tried that on Monday Mr. Gladstone came to the rescue of his badgered Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Premier, in the first place, told Mr. Bourke that the discussion of his motion regretting the deliverance of Arabi into the hands of the Philistines—no: the Egyptian authorities—might seriously prejudice his case. Whatever the result of the trial might be,

the right hon. gentleman assured Mr. Gibson and Mr. Molloy that Arabi would not, if condemned, be put to death without the assent of her Majesty's Government.

The Prime Minister made an important statement regarding Egypt on Tuesday. But his declaration that the number of British troops in Egypt had been reduced from 33,000 to 12,000, and that a Convention would be concluded with the Egyptian Government to bear a proportion of the expense of the maintenance of the 12,000 during their temporary stay in the land of the Khedive, did not find favour with Sir Stafford Northcote. The right hon. Baronet disputed the justice of the Premier's analogy between the military occupation of Egypt and the military occupation of France after the Battle of Waterloo; and reserved the right of the Opposition to protest at any moment against the reticence and the course adopted by the Government.

There was a possibility of another Bradlaugh episode on Monday; but the House was spared the infliction. The excluded member for Northampton wrote a letter to the Speaker claiming to be allowed to show cause why he considered he had a right to his seat. And on the first opportunity Mr. Labouchere will move that Mr. Bradlaugh be heard.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA BICENTENARY.

The foundation of the Colony of Pennsylvania, now one of the most considerable States of the American Federal Republic, was commemorated on Oct. 22, and on three or four days following, with a Bicentenary Festival which drew great numbers of visitors to the city of Philadelphia. It was on that day of the month, in 1682, that William Penn, the eminent leader of the English Quakers, having obtained from King Charles II. the grant of large estates in America, in compensation for the pecuniary claims of his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, against the Crown, first landed with his followers at Chester, on the banks of the Delaware, twelve miles below the site of Philadelphia. The festival proceedings, therefore, after a special Quaker religious service on Sunday, the 22nd, began next day with a rehearsal of this scene, in which Penn and his suite, represented in old-fashioned costume by the Chester Dramatic Company, landed at Penn-street Wharf, Chester, the spot of the original landing; and the Governor of Pennsylvania received him, the United States squadron in the river saluting with its guns. After an address of welcome, with other services, 2000 school children sang patriotic songs, and Penn was escorted through Chester by a procession composed of civic and trade societies. In the procession was carried a model of Penn's original house at Upland, built in 1683, which still exists. Fireworks closed the Chester celebration at night, and the city of Philadelphia took up the course of festive performances and exhibitions in the ensuing days. There was a second landing from the old ship *Welcome*, at the foot of Dock-street, where Penn actually came ashore, in that part of the river, at his first visit to America. His representative in this celebration was conducted to the landing place by Admiral Cooper, with the North Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy, amid salvos of artillery and the cheers of the populace. There was a grand parade, representing all the industries and trade societies of Philadelphia, to escort Penn through the streets. The subsequent nights were given up to illuminations and fireworks, and the days to a succession of parades. The military had one day for processions; and the Masonic Knights Templar another day. All the German societies united in a grand vocal concert, and there was a concert of the Welsh choirs, some 3000 Welsh vocalists, gathered from all parts of the country. Some of the other displays during this celebration were on a grand scale. The Pennsylvania Railroad contributed a detachment of 5000 uniformed railway servants, and the locomotive works 2000 men. Ships and locomotives were drawn through the streets; looms were shown in operation, and iron forges in active work. The mimic William Penn met with a gorgeous reception, not to forget the appearance of multitudes of Red Indians, for which sundry bands of city youths were attired in savage guise. It should be observed that in 1682, before the advent of the English Quakers, there were a few Dutch and Swedish settlers, the descendants of Protestant refugees from Europe, already dwelling on those Transatlantic shores. The masquerading figures in the commemorative performance shown in our Illustration therefore include both Dutchmen and Swedes, the latter distinguished by their long flaxen hair, standing aside while the burly Dutch burgomaster, with other leading men of the community, proffers a friendly welcome to the founder of Pennsylvania in front of the Blue Anchor Tavern.

## MOUNTAINS OF THE ENGADINE.

The romantic scenery of this Swiss valley, which extends a length of fifty-five miles downward from the Bernina group of lofty Alps, along the upper course of the river Inn and its tributary streams, has been repeatedly made the subject of comment. Lord Archibald Campbell furnishes another sketch, taken in the neighbourhood of Samaden, a short distance below St. Moritz and Pontresina, which are situated on different roads passing round the northern spurs of the principal mountain range. The village of Samaden, one of the largest in the Canton of the Grisons, is the chief place of this district. Its population are one of the small remnants of that nation speaking the Romansch language, or dialect of the Latin, philologically distant both from the Italian and from the French languages. They are of the Protestant religion, and are a thriving and prosperous community, with several ancient and wealthy families among them, such as the Planta family, owning large estates and inhabiting fine old mansions. The majority of English visitors go to the Baths of St. Moritz.

The Artistic Stationery Company, of St. Bride-street, publish six charming views of Kensington-gardens and Hyde Park, etched on copper from nature by Tristram Ellis, whose etchings of smaller subjects have been favourably noticed. The set is accompanied by descriptive letterpress, by W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A.

The Portrait of General George Macdonald, in this week's publication, is from a photograph by Mr. Walter Bradnee, of Torquay; that of Mr. A. M. Broadley, Counsel for Arabi Pasha, from one by Mr. Cecil Wood, Brompton-road; that of the late Mr. William Sawyer, by Mr. Valentine Blanchard, Regent-street; and that of Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., by Mr. James Howie, jun., Princes-street, Edinburgh.

Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., of Lea Hall, Gainsborough, at his half-yearly rent audit last week, announced his intention to reduce his rents by 15 per cent.—At the annual rent audit dinner of the occupiers of estates belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury last Saturday evening, the agent announced that a reduction of 10 per cent would be allowed in consequence of the partial failure of the hop crop and the continued depression in agriculture.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins succeeds the Duke of Edinburgh as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves.

Mr. W. Richmond has resigned the Slade Professorship of Fine Art at Oxford.

At Ennis on Tuesday Mr. M. J. Kenny, the Parnellite candidate, was returned by 126 votes, against 95 recorded for Mr. R. W. C. Reeves, the Liberal-Conservative candidate.

The Conington Prize at Oxford University has this year been awarded to John C. Wilson, M.A., of Oriel College; the essay sent in by S. Shute, M.A., of Christ Church, receiving honourable mention.

Alderman J. G. Whitcombe, the ex-Mayor of Portsmouth, has offered to give £2000 towards the foundation of a local scholarship in connection with the Royal College of Music, on condition £1000 be raised by public subscription.

It is understood (the *Standard* says) that at the beginning of next month the Earl of Northbrook will assume the duties of Secretary of State for War, in succession to Mr. Childers, who is to be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Head-Mastership of Repton School, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Huxkin, has been conferred by the governing body on the Rev. H. M. Furneaux, M.A., Assistant Master at Marlborough College.

The Court of Chancery has granted leave for application to be made to Parliament for a bill authorising the Stamford Trustees to sell sixty acres of ground to the Corporation of Brighton for a public park.

Mr. Justice Chitty, in "*Guinness v. the Land Corporation of Ireland*," has decided that the company can not pay dividends out of their B shares, although they had been subscribed to guarantee the dividend on the A shares.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. William Lucius Selfe, barrister-at-law, to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 24, in the room of Mr. J. M. Herbert, deceased; and his Lordship has also appointed Mr. Charles Merivale to a clerkship in the Chancery Registrar's Office.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the report of the Thames Floods Committee recommended that authority should be given for the execution of protective works along the north side of the Thames from near Vauxhall Bridge up to Battersea.

In Bristol on Monday the Colston Anniversary was celebrated as usual. At the Liberal banquet Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied for the Ministry; and at the Conservative banquet Sir Michael Hicks-Beach acknowledged the toast of the members of the late Conservative Government.

At the meeting of members of Parliament and others, held on Tuesday, a committee was formed, under the presidency of Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., for the purpose of aiding the Government of Madagascar in resisting the pretensions put forward by France.

A testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £102 8s., has been presented at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, to Mr. Alfred Eames, in commemoration of over half a century's service to the institution. Upwards of 300 subscribers—members of the council and former pupils—united to testify to Mr. Eames's successful exertions for the benefit of the school.

At a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday a resolution was carried in favour of making the proposed ship canal to that city. Resolutions unanimously approving of the ship canal scheme were passed with some enthusiasm at a town's meeting on Tuesday. It was announced that over £31,900 had been subscribed for preliminary expenses.

A silver cradle in the form of a canoe, resting on a massive silver centre, for presentation to Sir Edward and Lady Cowan, has been forwarded to Belfast. The cost of the presentation amounts to about £300, and it is given to the Mayor and Mayoress of Belfast in accordance with custom, a son having been born to his Worship during his year of office.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been recommended by his medical adviser, Sir W. Jenner, to go abroad as soon as is compatible with his Parliamentary duties; and the right hon. gentleman will therefore be unable to fulfil his promise to take part in the Conservative meetings announced to take place shortly at Belfast.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Knight, made an appeal on Tuesday at the Mansion House Police Court for funds for the relief of the thirty-three widows and hundred children who are destitute in consequence of the explosion at the Clayeross Colliery. He stated that the Clayeross Colliery Company would head the subscription list with £500.

Tuesday afternoon was the latest time at which persons who had been nominated as candidates for the London School Board could withdraw their names from the forthcoming contest. The nominations, which took place the previous week, resulted in the names of ninety-three persons being put up for fifty-three seats. Several withdrawals have been made, but there will be contests in all the divisions.

During the week ending Nov. 11 a larger number of steamers arrived at Liverpool with live stock and fresh meat on board from the United States and Canada. The arrivals consequently show, with the exception of cattle, a large increase for the season of the year when compared with the arrivals for the preceding week; the total being—749 cattle, 2029 sheep, 6785 quarters of beef, 1016 carcasses of mutton.

Mr. R. A. B. Preston, barrister, has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution £700 for the purpose of providing a first-class life-boat as a token of his gratitude for having been rescued from shipwreck by the life-boat Bradford, stationed at Ramsgate, on Oct. 24 last. On that occasion Mr. Preston's yacht, the *Arab*, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, when he, his stepfather, and seven of the yacht's crew were rescued from their perilous position by the life-boat, in conjunction with the harbour-steamer *Aid*.

According to the report of the Irish Land Commissioners just issued, the purchase clauses of the Land Act have not been so fully taken advantage of as was expected. A similar remark is applicable to the operation of the Arrears Act, the amount applied for being described as "insignificant." The labourers, again, it is stated, have not availed themselves of the provisions in their favour to any great extent; but so far as regards the fixing of fair rents the report speaks favourably of the progress made.

The council of the Royal Society have awarded the medals in their gift for the present year as follows:—The Copley Medal to Professor Cayley, F.R.S., for his researches in pure mathematics; the Rumford Medal to Captain Abney, F.R.S., for his photographic researches and his discovery of the method of photographing the less refrangible part of the spectrum, especially the infra red region; a royal medal to Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S., for his contributions to the morphology and classification of the mammalia and to anthropology; a royal medal to Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., for his papers in mathematical and experimental physics; the Davy Medal (in duplicate) to D. Mendeleeff and Lothar Meyer, for their discovery of the periodic relations of the atomic weights.





THE PENN BICENTENARY FESTIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA: PENN WELCOMED BY THE OLD DUTCH SETTLERS.





COFFEE TAVERN AND HOSTELRY AT NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

#### COFFEE TAVERN AND HOSTELRY, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

This building, of which we give an Illustration, was opened last Thursday by Lady Ossington, who has erected and endowed it, at her own cost, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, near which is her residence, Ossington Hall. The architects were Messrs. Ernest George and Peto. The building is arcaded along the principal front in the manner of many old houses in Newark. The arcade will form a pleasant

shelter in hot or wet weather, and tables can be placed here for those who like to take refreshments in the open air. There is also a large garden on the river-side of the tavern, overlooking the Trent, and its bridge, formerly a part of the town ramparts. This garden has an entrance from the bar, and here refreshments will be served, while music will be provided in summer evenings, after the custom of the pleasant German "Biergarten." Along one side of this garden is an alley for American bowls. The ground floor is occupied by a large bar, adjoining which, on the same

floor, are the kitchen and offices. A smaller bar, separate but served from the same counter, forms a room for boys, the separation of whom from the men is very necessary. There is also a small manager's parlour adjoining the bar. A separate entrance and staircase leads to a large assembly-room on the first floor, a room that will be used for concerts, lectures, and various large meetings, as well as for the farmers' ordinary on market-days. On the first floor are also a reading-room and a club-room, for the meetings of the various friendly societies. The second floor is formed in the spacious roof, where



MOUNTAINS AROUND SAMADEN, IN THE ENGADINE.



is provided a large billiard-room for two tables. "Cubicles," or dormitories, for twelve lodgers, as well as for the rooms for the manager and servants. A bath-room is provided for the use of the cubicles, and lavatories, convenient for billiard-room, assembly-room, and the yard. There is also a ladies' cloak-room. Externally the building is treated with an arched red brick, and above these arches the mullioned bay-windows project. There are wide-spreading eaves and moulded cornices above, against which these bay-windows stop. Above are long mullioned windows, over which the gables are filled in with oak framing and panelling, and the general effect is shown in our Engraving.

## FIRST RUN OF THE SEASON WITH THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS.

"The wind in the East most forbiddingly keen" is a condition much more favourable to good scent than the southerly wind and cloudy sky which, according to a popular fallacy, are supposed to proclaim a hunting morn. It was in the East with a vengeance on Tuesday, and its keen biting breath made one's nerves tingle with a sensation not wholly pleasant, despite the promises of brilliant sport thereby held out. That man must indeed be a very Mark Tapley among optimist philosophers whose anticipations of pleasures to come can make him wholly oblivious of present depressing influences when these take the form of shrewd November winds, chill fogs, and sunless skies. But truly there is nothing so likely to engender this happy frame of mind as hunting, no matter what form it takes. You may have looked on the leaden grey clouds at dawn with feelings akin to their sombre gloom, and sad forebodings that gathered shape and substance as you thought of the deep heavy "plough" that would have to be encountered; the "blind" ditches, hidden with long grass and trailing brambles; the "bullfinches," so thickly set with leaves still that they completely screen from view whatever of danger lies on the other side. These things may well give cause for some anxiety, even to the most resolute rider who is not quite encased with an armour of foolhardiness. But the first grip of the pigskin will dispel them all like magic, and he who at the first note of hound music does not feel like a warrior ready for the fray, and eager to distinguish himself among the bravest of brave horsemen, must be a callous-hearted, "lily-livered" knave. So we all think before hounds begin to run; but it is wonderful how soon caution comes back to some of us, wearing the attractive complexion of the better part of valour.

Farnham-common as a fixture for the opening day with the Royal pack is a violation of long-established customs. From precedent to precedent the tradition has been handed down that Salt Hill, and no other place, should be the scene of

this popular ceremony, but even that historic site has not escaped the hand of the iconoclast. The elm-shaded "montem," famed in story, still remains as a landmark, but all about it is rapidly undergoing change. The old red-brick hostelry opposite, with its gigantic wisteria covering all the front; its great low-ceiled rooms and cosy nooks has fallen to the hand of the destroyer. Without that and other familiar features Salt Hill will be but a memory of past glories. Perhaps, for that reason, the rendezvous was changed to Farnham-common. We can, at any rate, hardly imagine Lord Cork to have been actuated by less worthy motives—a desire to uproot time-honoured traditions or a determination to rob the cockney crowds of their November carnival. But, from whatever cause arising, a change indeed has come over the spirit of these gatherings. The assembly at Farnham-common on Tuesday last was in many respects unlike any previous first meet of the season; and though there was no perceptible difference in the number or character of mounted followers, those more objectionable elements, the rowdy runners and reckless charioteers, were conspicuously absent. Some scores of ambitious performers, who were evidently not on the most closely familiar terms with their saddles; a goodly sprinkling of unmistakable "workmen;" many fair pursuers, well-mounted and looking as if they meant to go; a few keen veterans, whose forms one would be sorry indeed to miss on such occasions; just a sufficient intermixture of green and "pink" coats to relieve the sombre black or colourless grey affected by the majority; a hundred or two people on foot, and not more than twenty vehicles to block the roads;—these were the leading features of a scene that did not lack colour, life, or movement even before the moment of active operations arrived. Stay, though; one point, and that the most interesting to the crowd, has been omitted. The deer-cart was the centre of attraction for all these people gathered in a field by the Yew Tree of Hedgerley. Farnham-common, a mile further back, had been the fixture, but it was early deserted by all save Frank Goodall, his hounds, and his whips. These still remained at the trysting-place awaiting Lord Cork's arrival.

Soon after noon the noble master drove up, accompanied by his son. Thereupon a "yeoman prick," or whatever may be the modern designation of the person who holds that ancient office, was sent forward. At his mandate the deer-cart doors were opened, one of the imprisoned stags bounded lightly out, his appearance being hailed by shrill shouts of delight by the multitude, and from that moment all listlessness was cast aside, while eager expectation took its place. Some fifty or more riders in their impetuosity rushed forward at once, determined to secure a good start, and forgetful of the fact that they could not very well catch a deer without the aid of hounds. A few came back crestfallen and ashamed when they

realised how ridiculous that silly performance looked; but others held on regardless of every oburgation, apparently rejoicing in the belief that they were "cutting down" the field and having all the fun to themselves. Ten minutes of law before the hounds were laid on; then, settling to the scent with a joyous chorus, they swept across pasture and plough at a merry pace, and then followed a scene of glorious confusion. Such thrusting here and craning there; jumping, scrambling, tumbling, crashing through fences, floundering in ditches, while further ahead of all this sped the pack, closely followed by a score of good men and true. For awhile, in the teeth of a keen north-east wind, then bending slowly southward, hounds ran hard for ten minutes without checking, and the pace was already beginning to tell. A momentary pause, as the line was carried through College Wood, then, mute as mice, they raced faster than ever over short heather and long grass on Stoke-common, sending a shower of spray about them as they skimmed like sea-birds across the wet ground. The stag, hard pressed, was only just ahead of them, so they had to be stopped here. A few minutes of welcome breathing time, and then we were galloping hard again round by Alderbottom-bottom, over Fulmer-common, and thence into the depths of a great pine wood, making our way as fast as we could between the puddy shafts, through tangled brambles, and tall brown bracken. Emerging at the further end of this sombre forest, we found ourselves close to Langley Park. Here, over a bit of timber into the road, a fair follower got what looked like a bad fall. She was, however, quickly in the saddle again, apparently none the worse. Ladies' limbs, like their hearts, are, happily, soft but not brittle, and are more often bruised than broken. Beyond Sir Robert Harvey's park we had nothing but slow hunting and many checks for half an hour or more. Then, quickening the pace again, we plunged into the swollen Coln brook, fresh found our hunted deer, where he had stopped to soil in another bend of that stream, and raced him hard across the meadows towards Stanwell. The pace and deep ground here brought many a horse to grief. In every direction they were hitting timber very hard or floundering into boggy ditches, until there were several very wide gaps in our ranks. In ten minutes more, as we dashed through the lawn of Stanwell Place, all this was over. Our stag took to the road, and refused to leave it until he was run down and captured in the flooded meadows by Staines, after a chase that had lasted quite three hours. So ended the first day of the season with the Royal Buckhounds.—H. H. S. P.

A handsome Gothic tablet, in memory of the late Viscount Strangford, has been placed by Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, in the School Chapel at Harrow, according to the commission given to him by Lady Strangford.

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## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## A GRANDMOTHER

In the dining-room at Ruby Hall, where my friend Rubbalong lives, hangs the portrait, in oil, of a lady who must have been a paragon of beauty at the time when this work of art was executed, half a century ago. She had just then been married to Sir Harry Tattel; and Lady Tattel she has remained till this day, though it is many, many years since her husband went to his last sleep, having amply earned this repose by the excitement and worries of his married life.

My friend Rubbalong's mother was the daughter of Lady Tattel, and that is how her Ladyship comes to be his grandmother. Lady Tattel had but one child, and, in bestowing her upon the late Mr. Richard Rubbalong, M.P., she was generally believed to have endowed that worthy man with the hand of an heiress. Unfortunately, Sir Harry Tattel had bequeathed the whole of his fortune unconditionally to his wife, so that their child could only inherit at the latter's death. One may be sure that neither Rubbalong nor his wife was anxious that the old lady should die; still both would have been glad if Lady Tattel had made some substantial provision for them in her life-time, instead of arranging by word of mouth, as she did, to pay them an allowance, and offering them hospitality during eight months of the year at Ruby Hall. The truth is, Lady Tattel loved companionship, and, most of all, the companionship of those who were dependent on her and dared not give her offence. Holding her daughter and son-in-law tied by the tooth, she could do with them pretty much what she pleased; and, as it seems, she made no very magnanimous use of this power.

She was very close about her own affairs, and would never reveal how much money she had; but when crossed in any way, she had a doleful trick of hinting that she had been unsuccessful in speculation, and anticipated ruin as a not remote contingency. She was frequently closeted with her lawyer, who came from London to see her; and when labouring under the cross fits just mentioned would remark, with a snivel, that she had been taking counsel as to how much Ruby Hall and the circumjacent estates would fetch if brought to the hammer. Then she would tell strange fibs about her diamonds, which were known to be most costly, and which she pretended, every now and then, to have sold dirt-cheap in order to procure the wherewithal to pay Rubbalong's allowance. Poor Rub used sometimes to wince when he received his pittance doled out to him in bank-notes, whereof the old lady had inscribed the numbers in a business-like looking ledger with a parchment cover, which she held in her small white hands.

"Take down these numbers, Harry, and then write me out a receipt, if you please," she would say, in an acidulated tone. "I do not know how long I may be alive; but I should be glad that at my death there should be testimony under your handwriting to prove that I never allowed you to want, however sorely I might be pinched myself;" with which words Lady Tattel would calmly rub her hands together with the expression of a martyr who is squaring her accounts with Heaven. Not, however, that she had the appearance of a martyr; for she was always very richly dressed



"I borrow upon *post-obits*," said he, as he offered me a fine cigar."



in rustling silk, and wore lace caps of great beauty. Her complexion was fresh and pink, in spite of years; her eyes were keen as darts; her hair, which was abundant, wavy, and snowy white, fitly crowned her head, and derived a remarkable lustre from being powdered. Altogether, Lady Tattel had the aspect of a very pretty doll; but a wicked doll.

She was wicked looking at least when angry; but there were moments when she was frankly charming. If things went well with her, if everybody around her was pleasant, attentive to her behests and submissive to her caprices, she could talk in the most amiable vein and scatter promises about her like so much sunshine. At such moments her son-in-law and his wife were tempted to regard her as a Lady Bountiful. It mattered not that they had been duped over and over again by her smooth words, which meant little, since her Ladyship kept a tight hold over her purse-strings even when her tongue wagged loosed—her conversation had such a joyous ring about it that it never failed to raise their flugging spirits. Poor Rub, indeed, liked so much to be spoken to kindly that he got into ways of the utmost baseness in order to cajole his mother-in-law. Besides, he was really frightened about that lawyer who used to come so often from London to hold long private interviews with Lady Tattel.

How was he to be sure that Lady Tattel would not alter her will at one of these interviews? That there was not much truth in the talk about her ruin, the sale of her diamonds, and the like was made pretty plain by the fact that within a few hours only after she had declared herself to be beggared, Lady Tattel (whose spirits rose and fell like mercury) would often allude to her thousands in the funds, her intention of buying new land, and so forth. Still, there was, of course, a possibility of her getting ruined by foolish speculations, or of her disinheriting her daughter; and poor Rub therefore quaked at the idea of incurring her displeasure. By degrees the miserable man parted with all independence of character and human dignity in his attempts to be always civil to the whimsical dame for whose shoes he was waiting.

Eventually it came to pass that as Lady Tattel would not die, poor Rubbalong, having been fairly bored out of existence, did so; and soon afterwards his wife joined him. She, poor creature, could not have borne the misery of living alone with Lady Tattel now that her husband was no longer there to comfort her, and death was positively a release to her. But in dying she left a boy who was not to escape the fate which Providence had averted from her; and this lad grew up to be my friend Rubbalong above mentioned. Dick Rubbalong his name was, and he had lived with his grandmother from the day of his orphanhood up to the time of my making his acquaintance, when he had just turned twenty. Lady Tattel doted upon him, and had brought him up much as she educated her lap-dogs—by letting them have their own ways so long as they were agreeable, and cuffing them when they snarled. She had for years indulged Dick in everything but pocket-money, for she grew stingier in this respect as time went on; and if her grandson had not had a pretty strong head upon his shoulders she would have converted him into the most ill-conditioned cub going. As it was, she simply made of him an Artful Dodger.

Dick was awfully deep. When he and I got to be friends he told me coolly one day, as we were sitting on a stile at the outskirts of Ruby Park, that he had taken his precaution for being happy during his grandmother's life as well as after it.

"I borrow upon *post obits*," said he, as he offered me a fine cigar out of a nicely mounted case; "and then I keep a ledger in which I note down all the old lady's eccentricities, so that I may be able to get her will set aside, on the ground that she was cracked, if she should bequeath any of her property away from me."

"That's a pretty cunning arrangement, Dick," I observed, gazing at my friend with involuntary admiration.

"She killed my father and mother by her tricks. I vow she shan't kill me," muttered Dick, sulkily; "but, I say, here she comes."

Lady Tattel was in effect sailing towards us over the lawn in one of her brightest moods. She held over her shoulder a sunshade lined with dead-gold satin, which, forming a background to her silvery-haired head, brought it out in the most happy relief. Dick started up to kiss her, for he had become a fine actor; but as he did so, holding her in his arms and wishing her good morning, he grinned at me over her shoulder in a way to remind me of Mephistopheles courting Martha in the garden scene of "Faust." I can never forget the ludicrous scene, nor the painful effect it produced upon me at the time.

Yet I could not honestly wonder at Dick's having become such a hypocrite; for Lady Tattel, having no principles of her own, had inculcated nothing that was good. All that was not base in his character came to him from Nature.

His grandmother's discourses to him had consisted chiefly of axioms implying that all men are rogues and all women jades. Her talk to the rest of mankind was garnished with anecdotes, largely spiced, about the Court of the Prince Regent, and the gay dogs who used to rule London society in the days when she came out for her first ball at Almack's. Lady Tattel thought that society had considerably deteriorated since those days. Morals were no better than they were, and manners seemed to be non-existent. "If you want politeness nowadays," Lady Tattel used to say, with a shrug—"if you want politeness, you must buy it of footmen and hotel-waiters. They are the only creatures who seem to take a proper pride in their appearance and who bow well."

One evening, when Lady Tattel had been prattling to me in this strain for above an hour, abusing all things modern and vaunting the glorious era of fifty years ago, I happened to look across the room, and saw Dick Rubbalong gazing at the old lady with a curious intentness. As he generally yawned during his grandmother's stories (provided he could do so undetected), this change in his demeanour excited my surprise; and by-and-by, when Lady Tattel had gone to bed, I questioned him about it.

"Oh!" said he carelessly. "The old lady had grown so red in the face that I thought she was going to have a fit of apoplexy—Good-night."

I have often wondered since that evening whether Dick will not experience some calamitous disappointment on the day when Lady Tattel's will is read. For old ladies have sharp eyes, and are not always deceived by lip-service.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation yesterday week the motion to confer the freedom of the city on Sir Garnet Wolseley was rejected by twenty-seven to twenty-one. The amendment was moved by Mr. Sullivan, M.P.

Yesterday week Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful competitors at the Oxford Local Examinations, in the theatre of the London University, Burlington-gardens. Of the 711 candidates entered in London and Streatham-hill, 100 were awarded prizes, and similar honourable distinctions were bestowed upon 186 of the candidates at the thirty-five centres. Mr. Beresford-Hope, in the course of his address, expressed the pleasure he felt in perceiving that the study of Scripture formed an important feature in these examinations.

## NEW MAYORS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors for the ensuing year in the towns in England and Wales:—

Abingdon—Edward Payne	Leominster—M. Ellwood, re-elected
Accrington—John Lightfoot	Lewes—W. Crosskey
Andover—Councillor John Moore	Liverpool—W. Radcliffe
Arundel—Alderman Watkins	Louth (Lincolnshire)—J. Morton
Banbury—Wm. Johnson, re-elected	Ludlow—John Crosse
Barnsley—C. Brady, re-elected	Lymington—Henry Badcock
Barnstaple—Richard Ashton	Macclesfield—J. Wadsworth, re-elected
Barrow-in-Furness—John Foll	Middlehead—W. Farr, re-elected
Bath—C. S. Iain	Mindstone—Alfred Pryer
Batley—Alderman G. M. Hirst	Madon—Councillor Warren
Bedford—Luke Cherry	Manchester—Alderman Hodgkinson
Beverley—W. L. Crosskill, third time	Margate—John Bayley, re-elected
Bewdley—Whittington London	Maryborough—E. Hayes
Birkenhead—T. S. Deakin	Middlesborough—Isaac Fidler
Birmingham—William White	Monmouth—Geo. Toppins, third time
Blackburn—Councillor Hoyle	Morpeth—Alderman Chimey
Blackpool—Henry Salt, re-elected	Neath—Rowland Thomas
Bootle—J. Webster	Newark—Robert Henry
Bolton—Alderman E. G. Harwood	Newbury—Councillor Joseph Hopson
Boston—William Bedford	Newcastle-on-Tyne—T. Gibson
Bradford—Ald. Frederick Priestman	Newcastle-under-Lyne—R. Mayer
Brighwater—William Holland	Newport (Isle of Wight)—M. Morgan
Bridport—Alderman Reynolds	Newport (Monmouthshire)—O. Goss
Brighton—Alderman Cox	Northampton—William Coulson
Bristol—Joseph D. Weston, re-elected	Norwich—C. Gilman
Buckingham—J. Harrison, re-elected	Nottingham—Alderman Hindley
Burnley—Alderman Fielding	Oidham—Samuel Orden
Burton-on-Trent—G. H. Allsopp	Oxford—Alfred Wheeler
Bury (Lancashire)—Ald. Duckworth	Oswestry—W. Weaver, re-elected
Bury St. Edmunds—Thomas Ridley	Penryn—Michael Lavin
Calne—H. Wilkins	Penzance—H. Victor
Cambridge—Ald. H. Rance, 3rd time	Peterborough—J. Whitwell
Canterbury—Alfred James Beer	Plymouth—John Shelley
Cardiff—George A. Stone	Poole—Reginald Aldridge
Carlisle—R. Ferguson, re-elected	Portsmouth—Ald. Pink, 4th time
Carmarthen—J. J. Jones, re-elected	Preston—Alderman Girlick
Carnarvon—Ald. Rees, re-elected	Quebec—James Bill
Cheltenham—George Parsons	Reading—Blackall Symonds
Chesham—Sir Thomas Gibbins, 3rd time	Redhill—Ald. Field, re-elected
Chesham—Ald. Higginbottom, re-elected	Retford—Councillor Tomlinson
Chichester—Cott. E. Church	Richmond—George Roper, re-elected
Cirencester—Alderman James Garnet	Ripon—Councillor Lee
Colchester—Ald. J. B. Harvey, re-elected	Rochdale—John Harley
Conwy—W. Jones	Rochester—J. Naylor, Mayor in 1881
Coventry—A. S. Tomson, second year	Rotherham—Alderman Edwin Kelsey
Crawley—John Ainsworth	Ruthin—Edward Roberts
Darlington—William Robinson	Ryde—Ald. Harrington, second time
Darwen—Wm. Entwistle, third time	Rye—Francis Bellingham
Denbigh—John Harrison Jones	Saffron Walden—Councillor Robson
Derby—Robert Russell	Salisbury—Charles Moody
Devizes—Richard Hill	Scarborough—W. Barry
Devonport—G. Rolston, re-elected	Sheffield—H. Hunter, jun., re-elected
Dewsbury—Ald. Samuel Fothergill	Shrewsbury—George Eddowes
Doncaster—Alderman Arthur Smith	Southampton—W. H. Davis, re-elected
Dorchester—Henry Durden	Southport—James Wood, L.L.B.
Dover—R. Dickeson, fourth time	South Molton—J. White, 8th time
Dudley—Job Garratt, re-elected	South Shields—John Warble
Durham—James Fowler, third time	Stafford—C. Dudley, re-elected
Evesham—William Gardner	Stalybridge—Samuel Warhurst
Exeter—Samuel Jones	Stamford—Alderman Nicolson
Falmouth—Thomas Randall	St. Ives (Cornwall)—J. Carnick
Faversham—John Anderson	St. Ives (Hunts)—Henry Goodman
Fife—Ald. R. Muspratt, 15th time	Stockport—James Leigh, re-elected
Fleetwood—John Sherwood	Stockton-on-Tees—Thomas Nelson
Fleetham—Alderman Affleck	Stoke-on-Trent—Ald. Campbell, re-elected
Forfar—D. Steiman	Stratford-on-Avon—W. Colbourne
Gastonbury—Alderman Bishop	Sunderland—John W. Wayman
Gloucester—Alderman Jesse Sessions	Swansea—Alderman Daniel
Gravesend—George Edmunds	Taunton—J. Barrett
Grimby—Councillor Jackson, re-elected	Tewkesbury—Michael Crayson
Guildford—Alderman Triggs, re-elected	Tiverton—Thomas Ford, re-elected
Halifax—Nathan Whiteley, 3rd time	Torington—James Baisdon
Hanley—J. Emery	Truro—William Martin
Hartlepool—Ald. John Horsley, re-elected	Tynemouth—Alderman J. Hedley
Harwich—Alderman John Watts	Wakefield—George Mander
Hilings—Councillor Revill, re-elected	Wallingford—Richard Wilder
Hereford—M. Scobie	Walsall—B. Beebe
Hertford—William Warren	Warrington—John Crossfield
Huddersfield—J. E. Briggs, 3rd time	Warwick—Major Fosbery
Hull—John Leak, third time	Wells—John Kelway
Huntingdon—Alderman Marshall	Welshpool—Samuel Salter
Hythe—J. Cobay, re-elected	West Bromwich—Reuben Farley
Ipswich—Alderman E. R. Turner	Weymouth—R. Howard, re-elected
Keighley—B. Briggs	Wigan—Alderman Henry Park
Kidderminster—G. Grosvenor	Wilton—G. Wilson
King's Lynn—William Patrick	Winchester—W. Cbles
Kingston-on-Thames—Nightingale	Windsor—J. Devereux, third time
Lancaster—Joseph Fenton	Wolverhampton—Frank Gibbons
Launceston—C. Coward	Worcester—T. Corbett
Leamington—W. Harding, 3rd time	Wrexham—Yeoman Strachan
Leeds—Councillor Woodhouse	Yarmouth—Charles Aldred, 5th time
Leicester—Francis Hewitt	York—(Lord Mayor) Ald. T. Varcy

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has been elected High Steward of the borough of Ipswich, in the room of the late Mr. J. C. Cobbold.

Mr. George Harrison, merchant, and a director of the North British Railway Company, was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh yesterday week, in the place of Sir T. J. Boyd, resigned.

Mr. J. S. Ripson, the Mayor of Saffron Walden, who is a member of the Society of Friends, is a teetotaler, and is over eighty years of age.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:—

### B.S.C. EXAMINATION.

First Division—William M. Bayliss, Roger N. Goodman, Frederic S. Kipping, Frederick Lever, Francis B. W. Phillips, William B. Ransom, John T. Riley, John Ryan, Charlotte A. Scott, William Stroud, John Waddell, Walter C. Williams.

Second Division—Henry Allen, Edward C. Andrews, Samuel Barrodale, Thomas H. Beare, Robert Frost, George E. Halstead, B.A., Harry Evans, Sophie E. Marshall, Thomas M. Morgan, Charles Salisbury, B.A., Evan W. Small, John A. Voelcker, B.A., Robert M. Walmsley, Harold Wilson, Frederick W. Woodcock, B.A.

### B.A. EXAMINATION.

First Division—Kate Alden, Arthur J. Ashton, Herbert H. B. Ayles, William T. A. Barber, James Barnes, B.Sc., Thomas Bennett, Thomas H. Bertenshaw, Edward M. Bewlay, Selina D. Bostock, Francis A. Bruton, Joseph E. A. Butler, Frank Caldecott, John Chambers, Percy Chipper, Henrietta E. Clay, Mary Collin, Charles M. Coupe, Alexander Cowe, John Crampton, Arthur W. Dawson, Olivia Dymond, Edward M. Eligott, William Gallatly, Robert A. Germaine, Charles E. Grantham, Mary L. Heppel, Robert A. Herman, William H. Hodgson, Ebenezer J. Jones, Roger W. Jones, Frederick W. Kellett, James B. Kenner, Frank B. Lea, Philip A. Lemprière, Edward Little, Henry W. Macrosty, Henry J. Meakin, Hilda C. Miall, Alexander L. Morris, Frederick J. Naylor, Albert P. Nesbitt, Annie Page, Herbert T. Paton, Mary L. G. Petrie, Herbert B. Rickard, Michael T. Quinn, Benjamin Reed, Alfred C. Reilly, John G. Richards, Arthur D. Sanderson, William J. Selby, Frank P. Shippam, George A. Smith, John R. Smith, Arthur R. Stephenson, Alfred Stock, Elizabeth H. Sturge, Frederic Swann, Edith Mary Thompson, Edith Maude Thomson, Margaret R. Topham, Annie Townsend, Frederick Tracey, Joseph Tyson, Joshua T. N. Wallace, Thomas Ward, Joshua Watkinson, Augustine Watts, Edith E. Williams, Stanley Williams, George B. Wilson, Frank S. Wood, Alfred J. Wyatt.

Second Division—Moses Abrahams, William Stanley Anderton, Walter Ambrose Bettesworth, Henry Brown, Richard Pender Butler, Thomas Beecham Cannell, William Morrison Cannell, Robert Ash Charleton, George Collar, John Mathew Davies, Wolf Defries, Harry Dewdney, John Brenny Evans, Hy. Jackson Hardcastle Faulkner, Patrick Foley, William Thomas Goode, Moses Hyamson, Mary Leonora Johnson, Charles Henry Kempthorne, Edward John Sewell Lamburn, Charles Albert Lean, Abel Martin, Sylvian Mayer, Arthur William Norman, Philip Augustus O'Brien, John Hungerford Pollen, Matthew Adkins Randall, William Herbert Sampson, Charles Turner Sutton, Jacob Van Praagh, Julius Wertheimer, Henry Richard White, John Lloyd Williams.

Cavendish College has received formal recognition from the University of Cambridge. This college is not a mere addition to the ordinary constitution of the University; nor is it, like Keble and Hertford Colleges at Oxford, an attempt to introduce sectarian and exclusive bodies into a national institution. Cavendish was founded, at the suggestion of Canon Brereton, to illustrate the theory that academical life begins for most men too late, or, at all events, that there are many men for whom it ought to begin much earlier.

## FINE ARTS.

### PICTURES OF VENICE.

A collection of pictures and drawings illustrative of Venice has been brought together at the Fine-Art Society's Galleries in Bond-street; but does not add very much that is of art-value to the mass of mediocrity which has formed the staple of the Winter Exhibitions hitherto. Any series of views of a city richer than any other in Europe in character and beauty must interest and charm. But only a few of the host of painters whose reputation is associated with Venice are here represented, and some of these but sparingly. There is a picture by Van Haanen of a timid little girl urged and about to be aided by her mother to take "The First Dip" in the canal, which has rare artistic qualities of mellow colour, but it is scarcely so happy as the painter's Academy work: browns and buffs seem to predominate unduly, with rather leathery effect. Less mellow, indeed inclining to hardness, but careful, complete, and effective, is "The Foot of the Giant's Staircase," by H. Woods, with figures of a lady, a priest, and rustics. A series of drawings by A. N. Roussoff are vigorous and good in colour; they show generally a command of artistic resources, and in execution hit the happy medium between the extremes of breadth and minuteness shown elsewhere here. Another series of sketches by Miss Clara Montalba, more in the nature of hasty artistic impressions, are charming, as excursions in colour. Two golden interiors of St. Mark's and some grey views on the Lagoon are particularly pleasing in their harmonies and contrasts. Truthful as well as beautiful are the pearly tones in Fragiaco's "Venezia Ricca" and "Squalid Venice"—the latter, doubtless, a misnomer, the effect being that of a stormy sky from the *tramontana*.

The largest number of works, and the most elaborate, are, however, by J. W. Bunney, whose lamented death at Venice in September last we have recorded. To introduce these works by a protégé of Mr. Ruskin to the public furnishes indeed the *raison d'être* of this exhibition. Originally a pupil at the Working Men's College when Mr. Ruskin visited there as a teacher, Mr. Bunney subsequently spent about twenty years of his life in Italy, the last twelve almost exclusively in Venice—working sometimes, if not mainly, for his generous and gifted patron. In Venice he executed with untiring patience and conscientiousness most careful transcripts in oil and water colours of nearly all her perishing monuments. Many of these are here. The most important is an oil picture of the whole of the façade of St. Mark's—"St. Mark's," to use his own words, "as it looks in the early morning of a *sciocco* day," that is, when the warm south wind clears the sky, but often bringing sea vapour, makes the colours of variegated marbles, mosaics, and gilding tell out in fuller value, without shadow, like foliage, mosses, and lichens, wet with dew or rain under a diaphanous veil of cloud. For six hundred mornings with scarcely a break was he engaged on this picture from sunrise till about nine o'clock. Other of his works in water colours, particularly "The Judgment Angle of the Ducal Palace," testify to the same indefatigable industry. The outcome of all this lifelong devotion must needs be of interest and value, if only in the way of record. And, taking their analyses of form and detail, and statement (if only approximate) of colour together, they have a kind of documentary value. Yet, sooth to say, they possess no real artistic importance. Partly through deficiencies of artistic training, partly through the want of feeling or sentiment, not to speak of imagination, these works have scarcely any distinctly recognisable artistic quality. A lighter, hastier touch might yet be far more descriptive. The colouring is heavy; the browns and blues are inharmonious. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Bunney was no colourist, considering the nature of his subjects—which have taxed, nay baffled, the finest colourists of Europe. These works are, therefore, much less precious than they might have been, even as records. On the one hand, their detail, almost painfully careful as it is, does not approach that of the scientific draughtsman in accuracy, to say nothing of photography. On the other hand, their colouring, searching as it seems to be, is quite inadequate to render or suggest the subtle mystery of local colours, hues, and tints of the ancient, weather-worn "Stones of Venice;" or the glitter of bright sunshine, or glamour of luminous haze; or tender effect of morning or evening, that turn them into rarest pearls and gems.

In an adjoining room is a series of original studies and sketches of Egyptian figures and scenery by Mr. Carl Haag. Nearly the whole are, we believe, exhibited for the first time, and they much enhance the attractiveness of the exhibition by the interest of their subjects, their strong characterization, and the power and richness of their colouring and effect.

### GALLERY OF THE WATER-COLOUR INSTITUTE.

The Institute of Painters in Water Colours (now being enlarged in numbers) have resolved not to hold their usual Winter Exhibition, in order, no doubt, to husband their strength for the début they are to make in the Spring on the opening of their new gallery in Piccadilly. Not, however, to leave meanwhile the gallery in Pall-mall unoccupied, an irregular display has been arranged there under the management of Mr. Hopkins, the Keeper of the Institute, consisting of nearly 400 water-colour drawings by former and present members of the society and other artists. The collection is too numerous to admit of review within our limits; and, as many of the works had been previously exhibited, we may be absolved from doing so. The exhibition is, nevertheless, well worth a visit. Its semi-retrospective character is instructive; so also is the grouping, in several instances, of the works of a given artist together. Three huge pictures in oil by John Martin form a large and a sufficiently incongruous element of the show—viz., "The Last Judgment," "The Great Day of His Wrath," and "The Plains of Heaven." These works, once so popular, but known only to the present generation, if at all, by the engravings from them, recall a curious phase of art and public, or rather sectarian, taste. Setting aside the detestable bigotry of some of the representations, and apart from the pretentious but weak draughtsmanship, these scenic performances are by no means devoid of imagination of the cheap spectacular sort. Technically, also, they are in some respects extremely skilful, especially in the expression of vast masses and spaces and ever retiring ranges and planes of distance. We have no doubt that these qualities in Martin's works had not only considerable influence on Turner's cognate love of the vast and grandiose, but also suggested the means he often employed to indicate the same.

A half-length, lately completed by Mr. Millais, may be seen at Messrs. Tooth's, in the Haymarket. It is called "Pomona," and represents a little girl in a white frock with blue sash and mob-cap, standing in an apple orchard beside a toy wheel-barrow half-filled with rosy windfalls. Although less happy in expression than the demure little Miss "Cherry Ripe," the face of this very chubby little lady is painted with great subtlety, and the colouring is at once glowing and pure. The draughtsmanship, however, seems to us somewhat at fault: the "set" of the clothes hardly corresponds with the attitude: the arm, especially the fore-arm, looks short.





HIDE AND SEEK.

FROM THE PICTURE BY THE LATE W. D. C. EVANS.



## THE CHURCH.

Canon Connor, the new Dean of Windsor, was installed at St. George's Chapel on Sunday morning.

Mr. Charles Groves, of Liverpool, has offered the Bishop of the diocese, under certain conditions, £10,000 for the building of new churches.

Last Saturday afternoon the Bishop of London opened the new Sunday School building at St. Andrew's, Canal-road, Hoxton, situated in the midst of a dense and poor population.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has presented the Vicar of Portsea with £500 towards the restoration and enlargement of the church in which the famous engineer Brunel is buried and Charles Dickens was christened.

The Dean of Westminster proposes to give a short lecture on the Book of Job, on each of five consecutive Saturdays, beginning to-day, and ending on Dec. 16. The lectures will be given in the choir of the Abbey, within a few minutes after the close of the afternoon service.

The Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Auckland, has been appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the Archdeaconry of Durham, with the attached Canonry, vacant by the death of the Ven. E. Prest. The Bishop has also appointed the Rev. Canon Long, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Auckland, to the Archdeaconry of Auckland, vacated by the translation of Archdeacon Watkins.

A handsome building at Maidstone, erected at a cost of £3000, and intended as a church institute for the promotion of the welfare, socially, morally, and intellectually, of Maidstone young men, as well as a home for Church workers, was opened last week by the Archdeacon of Maidstone, in presence of a crowded audience. In the evening a public meeting was held in the large hall of the institute.

The Bishop of Worcester has declared vacant the benefice of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, three years having elapsed since a monition was issued against the Rev. R. W. Enraght.—Last Saturday afternoon a crowded meeting of the parishioners was held in the Church of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, to protest against the deprivation of the Rev. R. W. Enraght. A resolution expressing deep indignation at the prosecution of the Vicar was passed; and on Sunday the services were very largely attended, there being more than 200 communicants at the early celebration of the communion.

## STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

A beautiful example of stained glass, in the shape of a three-light window, has been placed in Bicester parish church to the memory of the late Rev. G. Bayldon Rogerson, M.A. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co., who have executed three other windows for the same church.

A window, by Lavers and Co., has been placed in the north-east corner of Christ Church, Woburn-square, "in affectionate remembrance of Walter Oakden Latreille, some time secretary to the choir and superintendent of the boys' Sunday-school connected with this church.

The little village church of Wold Newton, in the Yorkshire Wolds, has been adorned with four stained-glass windows, the gift of Mr. W. Cadman, the chief landowner in the place. The church being dedicated to All Saints, the subjects chosen were figures of the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Mary Magdalene. They are the work of Mr. Kenpe.

The twelfth-century church of Torpenhow, Cumberland, which has recently been restored, has been further beautified by the erection of a three-light east window by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in memory of the Moore family of Overgates.

The series of twelve painted windows in Christ Church, Bexley-heath, which were begun in 1880 by Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, representing studies from Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated picture of "The Last Supper," have now been completed, and fill both aisles of the church. They are all the gift of Mr. Edensor, of Upton Lodge.

A painted window, the subject of which is the "Ascension," has been placed in the parish church of Irthlington, Carlisle. It is the gift of the Rev. Thomas Dodgson, Vicar of Uffington, Shrewsbury, and is in memory of his brother. The artist is Mr. Charles Evans, of Warwick-street.

The large west window of St. James's Church, Islington, has been filled with painted glass through the munificence of Mr. T. W. Wing, a member of the Court of Assistants of the Clothworkers' Company, the trustees and patrons of the church, which is the foundation of William Lamb, citizen and clothworker. The work, which is very effective, was executed by Messrs. Lavers, Westlake, and Co., of Endell-street.

## THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

A pastoral letter of Cardinal McCabe, proposing important changes in connection with University education, was read on Sunday in the Roman Catholic churches of the city. It defended the Church from the imputation of being an enemy of progress and modern civilisation, declaring that it is only against the philosophy and civilisation of infidels and sceptics that its hostility is shown. His Eminence points to the success of the Catholic schools in the intermediate examinations and to the Catholic University as a refutation of the charge. The altered state of the question of Catholic education, however, renders it necessary that the future position of that University should be considered, and accordingly, at a general meeting of Bishops held last month at Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, it was arranged that the University, established by Papal authority, with powers to confer degrees in theology, common law, and scholastic philosophy, should continue under their control. The College of Maynooth and the other ecclesiastical bodies will send up candidates for those degrees. This University as such, like the Royal University, is a non-teaching institution; but under another aspect the Catholic University is to be a teaching body closely connected with the Royal University, from which it has already received nine fellowships, with the hope of having the number raised to twelve. Under this aspect it will be entirely distinct from the Catholic University, and be known henceforth as the Catholic University College. The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin is charged with the government of this college, and Cardinal McCabe has invoked the assistance of a council of clergy and laity to aid him.

Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins succeeds the Duke of Edinburgh as Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves.

A memorial from over 700 volunteer competitors at Wimbledon has been forwarded to the Council of the National Rifle Association in favour of the abolition of the Snider next year. Sixteen corps are mentioned which are unanimous, or nearly so, and the names of the memorialists include representatives of nearly ninety regiments in Great Britain. It is argued that while volunteers are compelled to carry about two rifles, good shooting from either is impracticable, the practice from one spoiling that of the other; and in answer to the fact that the Martini is not yet the volunteer's weapon it is stated that the Hon. Artillery Company and the Guernsey and Jersey Militia, who are armed with that rifle, are allowed to shoot for the Queen's Prize.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

From Messrs. Boosey and Co. we have some pleasing songs, among them being "Sunshine and Rain," by J. Blumenthal; "Waiting for the King" and "A Knight of Old," by F. L. Moir; "Moon Daisies," by Stephen Adams; and "As of Old," by J. L. Molloy.

From the same firm we have an arrangement, as a pianoforte duet, of Mr. C. V. Stanford's Orchestral Serenade, produced at the recent Birmingham festival. The adaptation is skilfully made, and gives a good reflection of the effects of the original score.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have contributed some welcome additions to the stock of drawing-room vocal music, including "The Star of Home" and "Outside," by J. F. Barnett; "The Reason Why," by G. Adelman; and "Durdham Down," by A. S. Water. All the pieces above specified are melodious, and lie within a moderate compass of voice. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have likewise issued "Popular Pages from the Great Masters," a series of extracts from instrumental works by classical composers, arranged in an easy manner for the pianoforte—with fingering of the leading passages—by C. T. Berton.

Mr. Charles Hallé's "Practical Pianoforte School" (Forsyth Brothers) is a valuable course of instruction for students of the instrument. It comprises explanations of the elements of music, finger exercises in great variety, and pianoforte pieces in order of progressive difficulty. The work is divided into sections, beginning with a tutor of technical instruction.

"Violin Airs," with Variations and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte, by J. Pridham (B. Williams), consists of a series of popular pieces adapted, as specified, in a pleasing and interesting manner. Operatic duets for Violin and Pianoforte are of a similar nature, excepting that the materials are drawn from the music of the stage. The arranger in this case is Alfred Mullen, and the same as in the previous instance. W. Smallwood's "Operatic Solos" are favourite extracts adapted for the pianoforte alone. These, like the previous arrangements, are well calculated for popular use. "Dorothy" (also published by B. Williams) is a very characteristic old English dance for the pianoforte by S. Smith.

"The Organ Olio" (from the same house) is a collection of short pieces for organ or harmonium, edited by A. H. Brown. The publication is cheap, and is well adapted for its purpose.

Messrs. Weekes and Co.'s parcel of novelties includes some pleasant songs—"It is not always May," by A. H. Cox; "The Wail," by A. Macbeth; "Sere Tints of Autumn," by J. Matthews; and "My lips shall greatly rejoice," sacred song, by the same, with the addition of a violoncello obbligato, by which the effect is materially enhanced. Messrs. Weekes and Co. have also published a spirited "Gavotte" for the organ (with independent pedal part), by J. W. Bowling; a second series of "Favourite Melodies" for violin and piano, by F. Weekes, and the following effective pieces for pianoforte solo—"Torch-Dance," by Cotsford Dick; "Hélène," Caprice, by W. Bendall; "Evening Bells," Reverie, by O. Cramer.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have issued some three-part songs for female voices, and some pieces for ordinary four-part choir, all composed by Mr. J. L. Hatton. Some of these are secular and some sacred, and all are written with that knowledge of vocal effect which their composer has displayed in a multitude of productions. The extreme cheapness of the series places it within the reach of everyone. "The American Organ Journal," edited by J. M. Coward, is a serial work containing pieces in various styles, well suited for the instrument. This is also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co., as are "Coranto" and "Le Carnaval" (Galop de Concert), two effective pianoforte pieces by M. Watson.

"Cradle Song," by Henri Logé (Goddard and Co.), is an expressive piece for the pianoforte, in Notturmo style, and will be found useful as well as pleasing in practice.

"Tribulation and Rest" is the title of a small volume published by W. Reeves, and containing twenty sacred pieces by the greatest of all English musicians, Henry Purcell, whose genius was far in advance of his time (the closing half of the seventeenth century). The volume now referred to belongs to Ellwood's cheap edition of Purcell's sacred works, and deserves to obtain a large sale.

"Eraline" (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) is the title of a waltz for the pianoforte, by G. E. Bambridge. The dance rhythm is well sustained through a series of florid passages for the right hand, which are pleasing in themselves and afford good practice for fluent execution. The composer has evidently studied the works of Chopin with advantage.

"Manteaux Noirs," comic opera in three acts, written by W. Parke and Harry Paulton; composed by P. Bucalossi (J. B. Cramer and Co.). This piece, with its amusing drama and lively music, has already been noticed in reference to its production at the Avenue Theatre, where it still continues to attract full audiences. We need now, therefore, only record its publication in a handy and inexpensive form.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This musical serial, edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds, is well maintained in interest and variety. The current number is the fifty-sixth issue, and contains a skilfully-written fugue, with prelude, by Dr. J. C. Tiley; a characteristic piece, in several movements, by G. Hepworth; some very clever variations on the Lutheran chorale, "Nun danket alle Gott," by J. T. Pye; and two pleasing short and easy preludes by Dr. C. J. Frost.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

A return, moved for by Mr. Whitley, has been issued showing the number of accounts of depositors in Post-Office Savings Banks in the United Kingdom remaining open on Dec. 31, 1880 and 1881 respectively, together with the amount, inclusive of interest, standing to the credit of those accounts. From this it appears that the number of accounts remaining open on Dec. 31, 1881, was 2,607,612, as against 2,184,972 on the corresponding date of 1880; whilst the amount, inclusive of interest, standing to credit of all open accounts, had in the same interval increased from £33,744,637 to £36,194,495. In England and Wales there were at the end of 1881 2,405,167 accounts, representing £33,687,227; in Scotland 99,566, representing £699,688; in Ireland 97,100, representing £1,723,395; and in islands in the British seas 5779, representing £84,183. In England, Middlesex, Surrey, Lancashire, and Kent furnished the largest, and Rutland, Westmoreland, Huntingdon, and Hereford the smallest number of depositors; in Wales, Glamorgan the largest, and Radnor the smallest; in Scotland, Lanark the largest, and Cromarty the smallest; and in Ireland, Dublin the largest, and Longford the smallest. In every county in the three kingdoms, as well as in each of the islands of the British seas, the number of depositors on Dec. 31, 1881, exceeded the number on Dec. 31, 1880.

Mr. J. Lewis Thomas, F.S.A., late Deputy-Surveyor, has been appointed Chief Surveyor of the War Department, vice Mr. J. Atwood, retired.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "HIDE AND SEEK."

Who does not remember with delight this happy game at romps long long ago, with one whose love was greater than all other love—one who, perhaps after a graver game of hide and seek for many years, we shall never find more? Who has not at least witnessed with pleasure such loving sport between mother and child—the one almost as kitten-like as the other? With what eagerness do they run to their hiding-places, where no concealment can be, and dying every moment to be discovered! How gingerly do they peep forth on tiptoe to surprise or escape detection, while every movement is plainly heard! And, ah, the farce of the discovery—the feigned fears and intimidation when, like a bird pouncing on its quarry, the hider is caught—the shout of triumph and exultation on the one side, the scream of pretended surprise and terror on the other!

But the game does not end with childhood. It continues through life. Many of us play this game with ourselves; or friends, fame, and fortune play it with us; Death himself joins in the sport, and he at least will not fail to find us at last.

Our Engraving is from a picture by Mr. W. B. O. Fyfe, whose career, so untimely terminated, we lately recorded.

## SKETCHES ON THE LOWER THAMES.

From London Bridge down to the Nore, a distance of fifty miles with all the windings of the river, steam-boat passengers may enjoy the sight of a picturesque variety of floating craft peculiar to the Thames, besides the large vessels of different classes, the ocean-going steamers and sailing ships, and the coasters from different home ports, continually entering or departing from the busy port of London. "The Pool," which is that part of the river from London Bridge to the entrance of the Regent's Canal at Limehouse, passing by the Tower, St. Katherine's Wharf, Wapping, and Shadwell, with Rotherhithe on the opposite shore, has seldom less than a hundred vessels lying in the river to discharge their cargoes, or alongside the wharves, more especially those of the Antwerp, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen steam-boats, waiting to receive both goods and passengers. Billingsgate Fish-Market also brings together, within view of the bridge, a mingled collection of English and Dutch fishing-boats, the latter curiously shaped and painted of the brightest colours; with the stout little steamers, of a very peculiar build, which are employed to collect the herring taken by the regular North Sea fleet on the Doggerbank, and with barges laden in the docks out of the ships bringing salmon from Norway or cod from Newfoundland. The diversity of form and of rig in these vessels, British and foreign, belonging to the fish trade, as well as in the wares that they supply for London consumption, including not only the prime articles, turbot, salmon, cod, mullet, soles, and the like, but eels, chiefly from Holland, crabs and lobsters, prawns and shrimps, and the cockles, whelks, and mussels of our own coast, is truly surprising, and it presents a most animated scene, in the season, at daylight every morning. Our Artist, Mr. J. R. Wells, has shown the peculiar aspect of the Dutch eel-boats lying off the Custom House, and has represented other Billingsgate craft at the wharf of their market-place, and an oyster-smack, under full sail, running up with all speed to that destination. His central drawing shows what is of frequent occurrence, a block in the Pool, where two or three of the clumsy "dumb barges," each under the charge of one man with a single oar, of ponderous length and thickness, to be wielded by both hands, drift helplessly across the channel, obstructing the course of a large steamer, probably bound for one of the Scottish ports. The Thames steam-boat, Waterman or Citizen, is equally incommoded, and is even in danger of a severe bump from the nearest barge, to the great indignation of the master, who shouts his just reproaches from the bridge of the steam-boat. That small rowing-boat also, which has taken in tow a few planks from the Commercial Docks, will need the best endeavours of its pair of scullers to escape being run down by one of the vessels ahead; so that the scene here delineated is one of considerable interest, and we feel a lively expectation of the possible result. In contrast with all this bustle and confusion in the Pool, the calm security and slowness of the hay-barge, moving up the river towards Westminster, has an air of idyllic tranquillity; and the idea of a hay-rick which has embarked from some Essex meadow, just for a quiet trip on the water, to land somewhere between this and Richmond on the Surrey or the Middlesex side, is agreeably suggestive to the fancy as a pastoral dream. But we are quickly conveyed to the lower reaches of the Thames, passing the Isle of Dogs, and the ship-builders' yards and factories of Millwall, with the opposite towns of Deptford and Greenwich, the Foreign Cattle Market, the old Dockyard houses, the Victualling Office, the Royal Naval College with the stately domes and colonnades; then passing the West and East India Docks at Blackwall, the town of Woolwich and its Military Arsenal, till Plumstead Marshes, and the Barking Flats, with only the distant sight of masts in the Albert Docks, and with the nearer buildings of the Beckton Gasworks, terminate the riverside suburbs of London. There is all the more leisure now to observe the continued traffic on the river itself, to which our Artist has devoted his skilful labours in the remaining Sketches that fill two pages of Engravings. Their truthfulness, not without some touches of real beauty under the varying aspects of the water and the sky, and with the lively interest that belongs to shipping and boating, will be recognised by every one who has an eye for nature and for the common things of human occupation. It is to be feared, however, that too many Londoners are content to neglect, during their whole lives, the opportunity of easily making themselves acquainted with these interesting sights and scenes of the Lower Thames.

Two officers of the National Life-Boat Institution having made investigation in reference to the delay in launching the life-boats at Lowestoft during the recent storm, read their report at a public meeting there yesterday week. They find that the local hon. secretary had, through misconception, omitted a most important part of his duties, but Mr. Henderson, the hon. superintendent of life-boats, they think unpardonably and unaccountably neglected his duties, while Mr. Hook, the coxswain, "deserves the severest possible censure for gross and wilful neglect of his duties." This was the more to be regretted coming, as it did, after a series of excellent and gallant services during thirty years, for which he had received the institution's silver medal and second service clasp. The Pakefield boat, No. 1, was not launched in consequence of a most lamentable misunderstanding on the part of the coxswain, George Warford, of the meaning of the orders given to him by Mr. Warman, the hon. secretary, but the coxswain had acted in perfect good faith under the belief he was obeying orders.





1. A Block in the Pool. 2. Above Bridge. 3. At the Noe. 4. Vessels crowding up St. Clement's Reach. 5. Billingsgate Smacks. 6. A Barge under a strong breeze. 7. In tow. 8. A Collier dropping down with the tide. 9. Oyster-Smack making for Billingsgate. 10. Dutch East-Indies. 11. A Moonlight Trip. 12. Shrimps on the mud, Leigh. 13. Lighters at Cherry Garden. 14. Coal Derrick. 15. The Training-Ship off Grays. 16. Ballast Lighters. 17. Dutch East-Indies.



## OBITUARY.

SIR H. W. RIPLEY, BART.

Sir Henry William Ripley, Bart., of Acacia, and Bowling Lodge, in the county of York, and Bedstone House, in the county of Salop, J.P. and D.L., died on the 9th inst. He was born April 23, 1813, the only child of Mr. Edward Ripley, of Bowling Lodge, Bradford, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Murgatroyd, also of Bradford. From 1862 to 1868 he was President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and in 1868 he was elected M.P. for his native town, but after a few months was unseated on petition. In 1874, however, he regained the seat, which he kept up to the general election in 1880, when he was defeated. Shortly after, on May 8, he was created a Baronet. Sir Henry married, Sept. 6, 1836, Susan, daughter of Mr. John Milligan, of Balinghie, in the county of Kirkcudbright, and niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Andrew Milligan, M.P., of Acacia, Bradford, and leaves several children. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Edward Ripley, second Baronet, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, was born in 1840, and married, 1877, Eugenie Frederica Fulcher, daughter of Major-General Edward Alfred Green-Emmott-Rawdon, of Rawdon Grange, Yorkshire, by whom he has issue. The Baronet whose decease we record was largely engaged in manufactures.

HON. ARTHUR PETRE.

The Hon. Arthur Charles Augustus Petre, of Coptfold Hall, Essex, on the 4th inst., at his seat, near Ingatestone. He was born March 29, 1827, the second son of William Henry Francis, eleventh Lord Petre, by Emma Agnes, his second wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, Cumberland. He took an active part as a magistrate in the county of Essex, and was much respected and esteemed in Roman Catholic circles. He married, July 4, 1855, Lady Katharine Howard, youngest daughter and co-heiress of William, fourth Earl of Wicklow, K.P., and leaves a large family. His eldest daughter, Beatrice Mary, is married to Mr. Henry Ferrers Croxton, of The Lawn, Oswestry; and his second daughter, Adela Jane, to Mr. Sweetman-Powell, of Lamberton Park, Queen's County.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Edward Bowring Stephens, A.R.A., sculptor, on the 10th inst.

The Hon. John Hamilton, senior Senator of Canada, on the 10th ult., at his residence, Kingston, Ontario, aged eighty.

Mr. George Rose, who had assumed the *nom de plume* of "Arthur Sketchley," at his house in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, on the 11th inst.

Mr. Frederick Solly Gosling, F.R.G.S., of 20, Spring-gardens, and Cheverills, Beckenham, Kent, late Captain King's Own Light Infantry Militia, on the 9th inst., aged sixty-eight.

Major-General Robert Nixon-Trenson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 9th inst., aged sixty-three. He entered the Army in 1839, served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, in 1857 commanded a detachment against the nomad tribes on the Sutlej, and against the mutineers at Mooltan in 1858.

Staff-Commander John William King, R.N., of Vernon House, Worthing, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-nine. He entered the Navy in 1829, and obtained a Staff-Commandership in 1863. From 1840 to 1842 he served in China, and in 1846 was employed as Master of the Vernon. At one time he was Naval Storekeeper and Agent Victualler at Chusan, and Naval Assistant at the Admiralty, Whitehall.

## LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

In spite of cold weather, large crowds assembled on Thursday week to witness the Lord Mayor's Show, and the procession itself was received with all the cheering and good-humour which is customary. Setting out from Guildhall-yard at noon, the cavalcade speedily made its way into the Ward of Cripplegate, represented by the new Chief Magistrate in the Court of Aldermen. The thoroughfares were gay with flags, and many of them were spanned by triumphal arches. Mr. Alderman Knight, the new Lord Mayor, having received an address of congratulation from the Ward Club, of which he is Master, the pageant continued its course to Westminster.

On Mr. Justice Grove devolved the duty of receiving the Lord Mayor at Westminster, Lord Coleridge being still unwell. The Recorder, in introducing his Lordship, referred to the fact that this would not only be the last time such a ceremony would take place at Westminster, but that by next year other and greater modifications in the government of London might be heard of. Mr. Justice Grove, on this, remarked that if the Corporation went on as it had done recently—as in the opening of Epping Forest—he saw no reason why its future life should not be coequal with its past. The Lord Mayor was then formally sworn, and escorted to his carriage.

At Palace-yard the procession, which received the addition of the Lady Mayoress in a State carriage, attended by her "maids of honour," was re-formed, and returned Citywards by the Thames Embankment.

At the banquet at Guildhall in the evening, Mr. Gladstone, in responding for her Majesty's Ministers, referred to the state of public affairs on two previous occasions on which he had addressed an audience there, and contrasted the outlook now with that at those times, to the advantage of the former. He drew attention to the settlement of the troubles in the East of Europe; and alluding to the Egyptian difficulty, which was making its appearance twelve months ago, congratulated his hearers on its removal by the efforts of our naval and military forces. With regard to Ireland, he compared its present condition with that of March last and of October, 1881, and showed that there was now a diminution of agrarian crime to the extent of four-fifths. This happy result had been brought about, not by a coercive policy alone, but by the exercise of remedial measures. If the people of Ireland were willing to walk in the ways of legality, which he believed they were more and more inclined to do, England was strong and generous and free enough to entertain in a friendly and kindly spirit any demand which they might make. Earl Granville also made a speech in which he vindicated the Khedive from the charge of weakness, and looked forward to the attainment in Egypt of a state of things which would give reasonable security for the future welfare of the country. Lord Northbrook, replying to the toast of the Navy, spoke of their contribution to the recent successes in Egypt; and Mr. Childers, acknowledging the toast of the Army, dwelt upon the victories in the past obtained on the same date as the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

A great show of poultry and pigeons was held from Monday to Thursday at the Crystal Palace, the entries numbering considerably over five thousand, and representing seven thousand birds of the choicest varieties. About £1500 is given in prizes, including ninety-six silver cups.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E. L. G. (Blackwater).—The answer to 1. P to R 5th in No. 2018, is 2. Q to K 2nd (ch). Your solution is otherwise correct.

A. L. (Clapham).—You can claim a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the eighth rank, whether the original Queen is on the board or not.

J. W. (Leeds).—We are glad to hear from you again, and have read with pleasure the chess cuttings from the *Mercury*.

F. M. (Edinburgh).—The solution was published last week.

J. W. M. (Birmingham).—Correct, but received too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.

H. J. (Gentish Town).—(1) The signs you inquire about represent the Black King and Black Rook, respectively. (2) The Eight-Queens problem is well known to amateurs, and has become hackneyed.

A. R. S. (Uttroxtre).—The key-move of the problem is 1. B takes P.

T. C. (St. Neots).—Chess amateurs, as a rule, do not care for problems exceeding four moves, and seem to prefer those in two moves and three.

Bayonet (Simons Town).—We are glad to learn that a chess club is being established in your colony. We are obliged for the problem, but, beginning with a check, the two-move mate is obvious.

K. (Kendal).—Too simple in construction.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED, with thanks, from G. S. B. (Seaford) and W. G. J. (Boulogne).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2017 received from J. C. T. and M. M. T., Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.), J. S. Wills (Amiens), and J. Pilkington.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2018 received from A. Launder, G. B. F. (Dundee), A. Chapman, Gyp, and Jumbo (Dunder).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2019 received from Jumbo, T. Carroll (St. Neots), Smutch, New Forest, and A. H. Mann.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2020 received from H. B. Donald Mackay, F. G. Parlos, Jupiter Junior, Nerina, H. K. Awdry, Ben Nevis, Kitten, B. R. Wood, H. Reeve, C. W. M'Ginn, G. Seymour, E. L. Southwell, H. Lucas, J. G. Anstee, A. M. Colborne, D. W. Kell, H. Blacklock, Harry Springthorpe, G. W. Law, James Pilkington, S. Bullen, F. Ferris, W. J. Radman, L. T. Greenaway, G. S. Oldfield, Otto Fidler (Ghent), Thomas Waters, E. Casella (Paris), W. Hillier, M. Tipping, A. W. Scrutton, L. Wyman, R. T. Kemp, S. S. Harris, L. Falcon (Antwerp), L. Sharswood, E. Harswood, E. Elsbury, S. Farrant, W. Warren, T. Greenbank, M. O'Halloran, A. M. Porter, R. H. Brooks, E. E. H. Cant, Sudbury (Suffolk), Alpha, "Little Tommy," Leslie Lachlan, Julia Short, H. P. (Wiesbaden), C. Warburton, John Appleton (Workshop), J. H. W., and Shadforth.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2019.

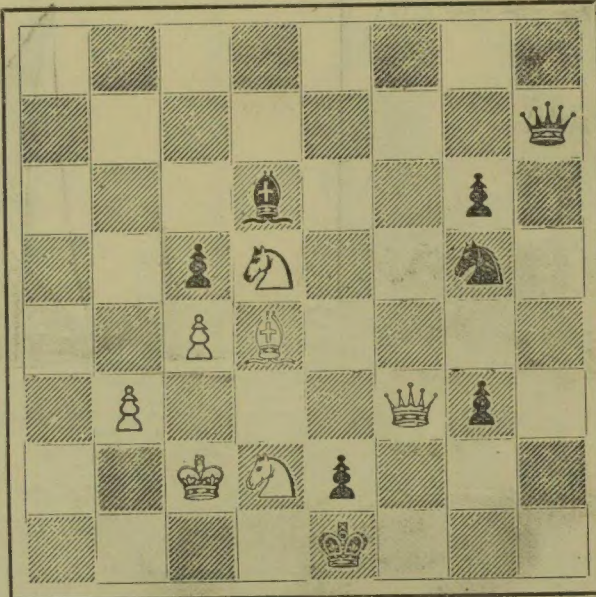
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 7th. K to Q 5th.  
2. Q takes P (ch). Kt takes Q.  
3. B to Kt 2nd. Mate.

• If Black play 1. K to K 2nd, White continues with 2. Q to B 7th (ch); if 1. K to B 3rd, 2. Q takes Kt (ch); if 1. Kt to B 3rd, then 2. R takes P (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

## PROBLEM No. 2022.

By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Clifton between Mr. N. FIDDEN and the Rev. C. E. L. RANKEN.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes P	Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
3. P to K 4th	P takes P	If he had taken the Bishop with Queen instead, White would have continued with 15. P to Q B 4th and 15. P to Q B 6th, winning a piece.	
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	15. B takes P (ch)	White takes full advantage of Black's remissness.
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd	16. B takes Kt	R takes B
6. P to Q B 3rd	K to Kt 2nd	17. R to K 5th (ch)	R to B sq
7. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Q sq	18. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
8. B to Q B 4th	Castles	19. B takes Kt (ch)	and wins the Queen.
9. Castles	Q to K 4th		
10. R to K sq	R to K 3rd		
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd		
12. Kt to R 3rd	P to Q 4th		

This seems untimely, seeing that the exchange of Pawns opens the centre to the adverse Queen and Rook.

Played at the Philadelphia Chess Club between Captain MICHAELIS and another AMATEUR.—(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Amateur)	WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Amateur)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
3. P to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. Q to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q B 2nd
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	16. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt Kt
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	At this point Captain Michaelis forced an extremely pretty mate in three moves. The Philadelphia Times observes—"The mate is not easy to see, and we may add that some of the Captain's friends have been baffled by it." We commend it to the study of our problem solvers.	
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th		
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles		

The following remarkable Game occurred in the Tournament now in progress at the Adelaide Chess Club, Mr. FUSSELL yielding the odds of Q Kt to Mr. BEAVOR.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	4. Kt to R 4th	B to B 4th
2. B to B 4th	P to K B 3rd	5. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
This move will prepare the reader for what follows.		6. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to B sq
3. Kt to B 3rd	P to K R 3rd!	7. Q to B 7th. Mate.	

This tourney, we learn, is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. D. F. Macdonald is at the head of the score-list in the first class, Mr. H. B. Funnell in the second class, Mr. W. Melvin in the third class, and in the fourth Messrs. Peart, Rubini, and Stephens have each scored one.

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, as contained in two papers (dated June 28, 1880, and Aug. 31, 1882), of Mr. John Goldenberg, late of Rangoon, British Burmah, and of No. 49, Leichtensteinstrasse, Vienna, who died on Sept 27 last, at Wiesbaden, was proved in London on the 31st ult. by James Henry Matthews and David Harries, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £114,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to be divided among the poor of the parish or place in which he shall die; an annuity of £500 to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Adolphine Georgine Goldenberg, during widowhood; and some other legacies. The remainder of such part of his personal property as may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes is to be invested, and the interest, during a period of twenty-one years after his death, paid to the London Hospital, White-chapel-road, the North London or University College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough; and the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows, No. 32, Sackville-street. At the expiration of the said term of twenty-one years, the capital is to be equally divided between the said six hospitals and charitable institutions. The residue of his property he leaves to his next of kin. The deceased was a naturalised British subject.

The will (dated March 19, 1868) of General George Alexander Baillie, retired Madras Army, late of No. 92, Westbourne Park, who died in March last, was proved on the 28th ult. by the solicitor for the affairs of her Majesty's Treasury, the value of the personal estate being over £68,000. The testator leaves many legacies to friends, amounting, together, to between £18,000 and £19,000, and the residue of his property to Warburton Davies and Francis John Davies. Both the residuary legatees having died in the lifetime of the testator, and he having died a bachelor, and without any legal relative, the very considerable residue of his property passes nominally to the Crown, but really to the Treasury.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1877), with two codicils (dated Feb. 2 and Oct. 2, 1880), of Miss Rachel Fowler, late of Melksham, Wilts, who died on July 22 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mr. Robert Nicholas Fowler, M.P., Mr. Robert Fowler, and Mr. William Fowler, M.P., the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £57,000. The testatrix, amongst other legacies, bequeaths £200 to be distributed by her nephews and nieces among London charities; £150 to be distributed among charities at Melksham;—£50 each to the Melksham Cottage Hospital, the Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, London, under the management of Mr. Williams; and the Religious Tract Society;—and 19 gs. to Miss Macpherson for her emigration for boys. As to the residue of her property, she leaves one seventh each to her nephews, Robert Nicholas Fowler, Robert Fowler, William Fowler, and Bernard Fowler; one seventh to her niece, Mary Ann Leatham; one seventh to the children of her deceased nephew, Henry Fowler; and the remaining seventh upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of her late nephew, John Fowler.

The will (dated July 1, 1876) of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Wallingwells, near Workson, Notts., who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved at the Nottingham district registry, on the 9th ult., by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Woollaston White, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The testator leaves to his daughter, Mary Elizabeth White, £300 and a rent-charge of £300 per annum; and all his real estate and the residue of the personalty to his eldest son, Thomas Woollaston, who has succeeded to the baronetcy. The testator refers to the provision he had already made for his two married daughters and his second son as his reason for not leaving them anything by his will.

The will (dated May 4, 1880), with a codicil (dated June 10, 1881), of Mrs. Mary Ann Susannah Booth, late of Lisworney, Torquay, Devon, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Edward Howorth Greenly, the nephew, Edward David Thomas, and Frederic William Blunt, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testatrix bequeaths £50 each to the London City Mission, the Church of England Scripture Readers Association, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Torbay Infirmary; and makes considerable gifts to her sister, Mrs. Greenly, to her six nephews and nieces, and to servants and others. The residue of her property she leaves to her said sister for life, and then for her six nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1874), with a codicil (dated Dec. 20, 1877), of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Dowager Lady Bateman, late of No. 36, Great Cumberland-place, who died on Sept. 19 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles Lennox Peel, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 for the poor of the flock of the Catholic Apostolic Church in Gordon-square; and numerous legacies, pecuniary and specific, to children, grandchildren, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and others. She appoints her daughter, Mrs. Wilkinson, residuary legatee.

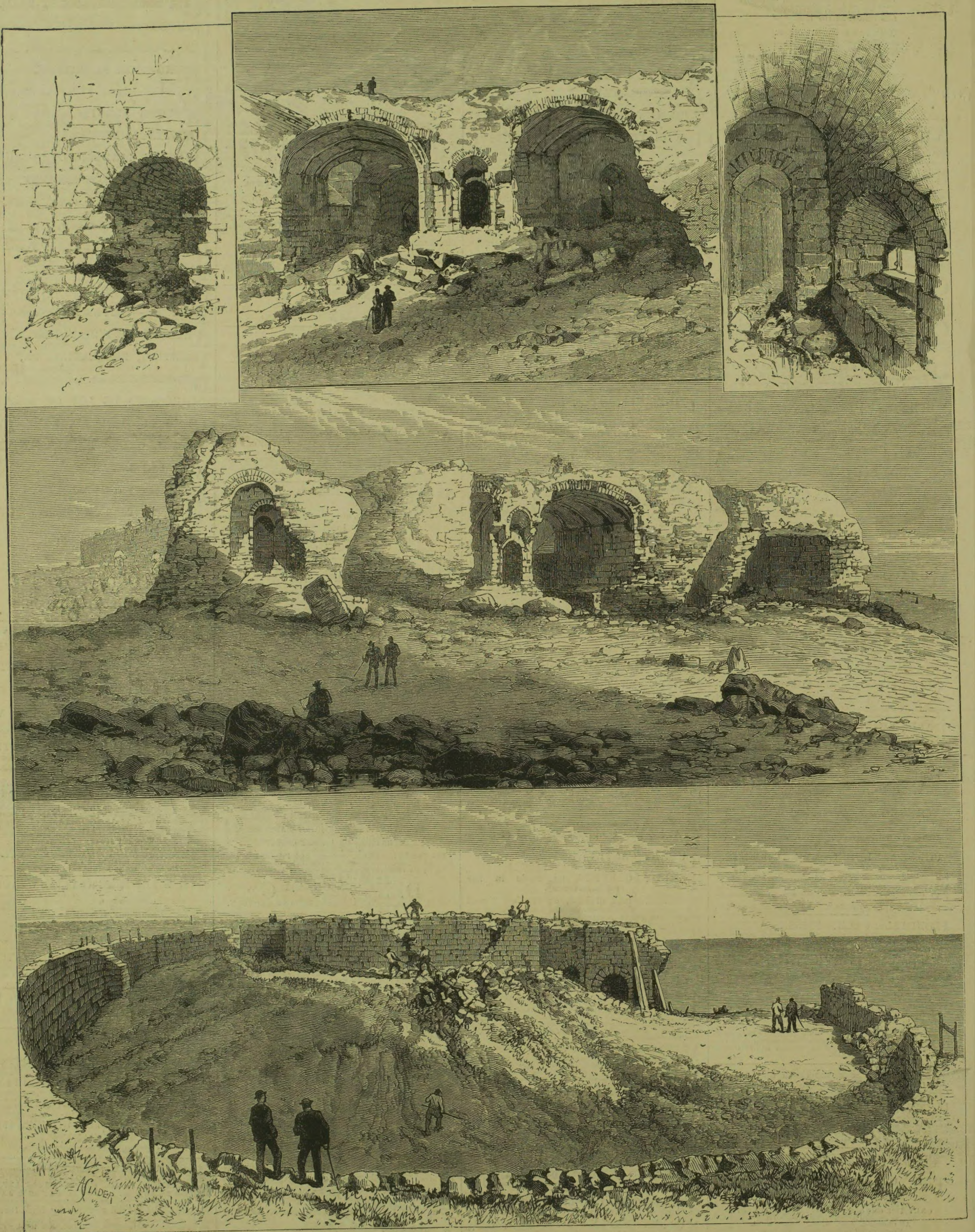
## SANDOWN CASTLE, DEAL.

The demolition of Sandown Castle, by order of her Majesty's Government, has been going on for some weeks past. The contractor, Mr. Henry Welch, of Dover, has a large number of men on this job, which has been found very difficult, as the stonework is bedded in with concrete made of the old Roman cement, which is harder than the stone itself, and it had to be blasted with gunpowder. Some hundreds of tons of stone have been sent to Dover, for materials to build an additional wing of Dover Castle. There is not much historical interest belonging to Sandown Castle, except that it was the prison of Colonel John Hutchinson, one of the soldiers of the Commonwealth, and one of the Judges who tried and condemned King Charles I., and who signed the King's death-warrant. His wife, Lucy Hutchinson, was author of the interesting *Memoirs*, through which many readers have been led to feel a respectful sympathy with the Puritan family, and Colonel Hutchinson was undoubtedly an honest man. He died at this place in September, 1664, his health having been destroyed, she says, by the damp and unwholesome situation of his apartment at the bottom of the tower. She resided at that time in the town of Deal, walking to and fro daily, with her daughter, to visit him in the Castle at Sandown, and he was sometimes allowed to walk with them on the beach, where they gathered cockle-shells or watched the passing ships in the channel of the Downs. Sandown Castle was one of the forts built along the south-east coast by King Henry VIII., when there were rumours of intended hostilities on the part of France, and sometimes on that of the Emperor Charles V., who ruled on the Flemish shore. The building consisted of a large central round tower, and four circular bastions, with portholes; it was further strengthened by a seaward battery, and the entrance was by a drawbridge, with a porcellis overhead, and with openings to pour down red-hot shot or molten lead upon any assailants beneath the gateway. The walls varied in thickness from 11 ft. to 20 ft., and the quality of their masonry has been proved by the troublesome task of pulling them to pieces.









SANDOWN CASTLE, NEAR DEAL.